The Weekly Post.

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SETTLED.

Cleveland and Hendricks Elected President and Vice President.

The Completion of the Official Count in New York State

Shows a Plurality for the Democratic Electors of 1,187 Votes.

Blaine Accepts the Result and Says He is Satisfied.

The Opposing Managers Leave New York City and the Great Contest is Over.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Chairman Waite began at 9 A. M. yesterday to sign the opened returns in order to prepare for the more rapid announcement of the electoral vote by the canvassers. His office as Chairman made it obligatory for him to sign his name on every sheet of every return as soon as it was opened. This required the signing of his name 8,266 times, and gave the Supervisor a terror of pen paralysis. He relieved the muscles of his head by occasionally seizing the bungstarter gavel and giving the desk a sounding whack. The County Clerk was permitted to shift the burden of his signature upon a deputy.

CORRECTING THE RETURNS.

It appeared to be well understood on all hands that the motion to count all the electoral returns first would be agreed to, and when the motion was made at 10 A. M. by Supervisor O'Neill there was not even a demand for a roll call. The room had gradually filled up. "If there are any Inspectors or Poll Clerks here they are requested to go to the room of the Committee on Corrected Returns," was the announcement of Chairman Waite. The almost simultaneous movement of the greater part of the assembly toward the door was so ludicrous that it set everybody on a broad grin. It was evident that a good many Inspectors had been summoned to correct their returns.

The Committee sat in the Governor's room around Washington's big dining-table. The Inspectors went in one set after another, and made their corrections in the presence of the committee, closely watched by Franklin Bartlett, Charles P. Miller and W. J. Waterbury on the Democratic side and George Bliss on the Republican side. A frequent mistake was the multiplication of the electoral vote by thirty-six, the total number of the electors. In the Sixth election district of the Seventh Assembly district, for instance, the Inspectors returned the Blaine vote as 7,668 instead of 213, and the Cleveland vote as 6,310 instead of 176, thereby giving Blaine a very handsome plurality in the State. Mr. Bliss amused himself by insisting that the committee could not go behind the returns. The Inspectors were directed to amend their return and did so.

COMPLETING THE WORK.

At 10:20 A. M. all were ready to go on with the rapid calling of the electoral vote on the plan suggested by Supervisor Kirk of calling first the Electoral vote in each district. The result was that the First Assembly district to be disposed of on this plan was run through in twenty minutes. Sheet after sheet of figures was rolled up, and Mr. Outwater, the lightning calculator, who has for nineteen years made the final addition, began to view the approach of the most important part of his task. Supervisor Kirk read in a clear, loud voice, and rapidly at an average of an Assembly district every twenty-five minutes.

Meanwhile, the Committee on Corrected Returns reconvened in the Governor's room, and, helped on by the amicable spirit of the lawyers, were able to complete their work so far as the Electoral ticket was concerned. It should be noted, in justice to the lawyers on both sides, that there was no disposition to cavil at inconsiderable technical defects. The fears on the part of Cleveland's friends that obstacles would be thrown in the way of the count proved to be groundless. When the board took a recess at 2 P. M. the electoral vote had been read in every election district except those referred to the Committee on Corrected Returns, and there were no disputes affecting the electoral vote in those districts.

THE RESULT APPARENT.

The result was therefore apparent that Cleveland's plurality was assured at about the figures relied upon by the *Sun*. Superintendent Kirk showed that the *Tribune* could not haul down the Blaine flag. It was settled, however, that the official figures could not be announced until the close of the entire canvass. But the substantial close of the canvass of the Electoral vote at once decreased the interest in the proceedings of the board. Most of the lawyers went away, having finished the bulk of their task. Even Colonel Bliss at last acknowledged that the official announcement of the vote for Electors in this county would confirm the figures relied upon for Cleveland's election. At 5:20 P. M. Alderman Kirk moved that Mr. Outwater's footings be given to the press, not as an official announcement, but to inform the press what the official announcement will be, except as to one solitary election district of the 712—the First Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District. In that district formal corrections are to be made by the Inspectors of Election on Monday, although the result to be declared by them was not questioned by anybody. The final footings were ready at 7:30 o'clock, and Clerk Beattie read this statement:

AN UNOFFICAL STATEMENT.

"This is a statement authorized by the board as an unofficial statement by the Board of Canvassers:

"The Board of Canvassers have completed the canvass of the 712 election districts in the city of New York. As to one district, it is necessary that the Inspectors be required to correct the returns as to an error supposed to be apparent on the face of the return. That return gives to the Blaine Electors 54 votes, while from other statements in the return it ought to be 81. This can make a difference of 26 votes—no more, no less. If these 27 votes are allowed to Blaine, the result will be for the lowest elector on the Cleveland ticket 133,157, and the highest on the Blaine ticket 99,093. Plurality for the lowest Cleveland Elector, 43,064.'"

As Mr. Ottendorfer ran behind his ticket at least 100 votes, it will be found, when the votes for the highest Cleveland elector are counted, that the *Sun's* figures all along have been very nearly correct. Every county in the State has now been officially canvassed, and official returns have been received from all but New York, Kings and Greene. But New York's vote, of course, will not be changed from official figures given out above. The Kings county electoral vote has been unofficially announced, and the official announcement will not be made until the rest of the ticket has been canvassed, and the Greene county vote is known, the delay in the official announcement being due to the fact that the returns from one petty and remote district were sent back for a technical correction. Consequently the correct electoral vote stands: Cleveland, 563,173; Blaine, 561,986; Cleveland's plurality, 1,187. This is made by taking the average electoral vote in New York City as a basis. Mr. Ottendorfer ran about 100 behind his ticket, and has but 1,087.

THE MANAGERS DEPART.

NEW YORK November 16.—The National and State headquarters of the Republican and Democratic Committees were closed last night. Chairman B. F. Jones, of the Republican National Committee, left his rooms early. Secretary Fessenden and Committeeman Elkins remained during the early evening, and were in consultation with Walker Blaine. All conceded Cleveland's election. The Democratic National Committee headquarters were deserted. Senators Gorman, Jonas and Barnum had left the city, feeling that their work was ended. Chairman W. E. Smith, of the State Executive Committee, has gone home to Plattsburg, and Secretary Bunn left last evening. There was little to talk about in the hotels and public resorts regarding the election. There were but few who knew that Cleveland's official plurality in this city was 43,064. Professional betting men have not settled their wagers, but await the decision of the State Board of Canvassers.

ECHOES OF THE ELECTION.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALBANY, November 17.—As long as President-elect Cleveland remains Governor of New York all rumors about his cabinet will be mere idle gossip. His official duties will fully occupy his time here, and it is not his habit to cross a stream before he gets to it, or to declare his intention until the time for action comes. While both the Governor and his private secretary, Colonel Lamont, are always accessible to newspaper men and courteous in their treatment of correspondents, it was discovered soon after Mr. Cleveland came to the Capitol that his administration kept official secrets with remarkable success. Few of his appointments and important acts have been predicted in advance of the public announcement from the Executive Chamber. Governor Cleveland keeps his own counsels well. He moves cautiously and deliberately, but when the decision is once made it is quickly declared, and generally meets public approval. In selecting the men who, as cabinet officers, are to shape his administration at Washington and become his personal advisers, he will adopt the same course. It can be said that the subject has not yet received any serious thought from him, and will not until he lays down the Gubernatorial office. Cabinet makers, in preparing their slates, should also bear in mind that Governor Cleveland has a fondness for men of ability, efficiency, and honesty, who are not active seekers for places. The cabinet, accordingly, is likely to be a genuine surprise to the country.

RESIGNING AS GOVERNOR.

It is not known positively when Mr. Cleveland will resign the Governorship. In the best informed circles it is believed that he will retire before the 1st of January. There are several strong reasons for this. It is eminently proper that Lieut.-Gov. Hill should be at the head of the State Government when the Legislature meets, so that he can pass on the work of the entire session. Gov. Cleveland will need a relief from official duties for rest and preparation for his task at Washington. If he gives up his present office before New Year's, he will not only be relieved from the arduous work of preparing the annual message to the Legislature, but will give his successor an opportunity to present his views on the exigent questions in State affairs. A new Governor always writes a message on his inauguration, and Mr. Hill will be essentially a new Governor, although his term will be for only one year. It has been suggested that it might be appropriate for Gov. Cleveland to make his resignation take effect at noon on the 1st of January, and that the customary inauguration ceremonies be held at that time in the Senate chamber, Lieut. Gov. Hill taking the oath of office, and Gov. Cleveland welcoming his successor.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT'S CALLERS.

The President-elect's callers to-day were numerous. There was a constant stream in and out of the Executive chamber all day. The Governor was accessible to most of his callers until late in the afternoon, when he retired to his private room for consultation with political friends. Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, and United States Senator McPherson, of that State, called to-day.

The State Board of Canvassers meets at the Capitol on Wednesday. The official returns have been received from only forty of the sixty counties in the State, and the Board will probably take a recess for a day in order to allow further returns to be received before proceeding with the canvass.

CLEVELAND AND CIVIL SERVICE

HIS COURSE AS OUTLINED TO A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—A Southern member of the Democratic National Committee says that in the course of a conversation Governor Cleveland said to him: "If there is any one matter to which I have given my fullest attention, it is to reform and efficiency in the civil service. When I came to Albany as Governor, I found nearly all the departments full of clerks whose political predilections were Republican. The State officials who came into office with me called upon me shortly after my accession, and asked what were my views in relation to removals from public service for political reasons. One gentleman, whose department is perhaps the most important at the Capitol, said: 'My office is full of extreme Republicans, appointed by Governor Cornell. Now, what am I to do?' I replied," said Governor Cleveland: "You are responsible to the people for the good administration of your office. Your confidential subordinates should be selected with great care, and those you doubtless will appoint from your personal friends. There can be no objection to your making inquiry respecting the qualifications, zeal, and ability of your official force. If a clerk is faithful and competent he should be retained, no matter what his political predilections may be.' During my term I have discharged no employe from the executive department for political reasons, and many of Governor Cornell's personal following are still in the service of the State. If I am elected President," said Governor Cleveland with emphasis, "the clerks in the great departments at Washington who are fit for their positions will remain in office. Ability and zeal in the service will be the measure of usefulness. The rules of the Civil Service Commission will govern all minor appointments."

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

ATLANTA, GA., November 18.—Ever since the conclusion of the Presidential election some papers at a distance have been furnished with specials calculated to show that the negroes of the South were on the verge of incendiarism and riot. If a fire took place some correspondents readily manufactured rumors of negro complicity. If the colored people hold an ordinary meeting for church or social purposes, it is represented as a plot for a riot. If a building burns up, some bogus inmate is burned up likewise. The truth is all this is unjust to both whites and blacks. There is considerable uneasiness among the colored people regarding their future under Democratic rule, but the white people and such journals as the *Constitution* are unremitting in their efforts to reassure them. Such troubles as may take place are in the ordinary course of events, and have no special relation to the race feeling in politics. The South is perfectly quiet and orderly, with the races in perfect harmony, and in no State is this more true than in Georgia.

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A LITTLE TOO SMART.

Poor Dr. BURCHARD has to take it all around, although his Rum, Romanism and Rebellion explosion was the most natural theory in the world, for with a large class of Republicans it is a Gospel truth, that the Democratic party is made up of these three elements. We have been hearing it for years. The esteemed *Gazette* has had editorials to this purport, if pinned together, long enough to bridge Salt river a dozen times. According to a New York paper there is a good story afloat about Dr. BURCHARD, as illustrating the condition of that divine's mind the day after the election over the havoc which the cruel politicians tell him he has wrought. It says that he went to the nearest railroad station and deposited a $500 bill on the counter of the ticket office, and being asked whither he wished to go, made answer: "As far as that will carry me; I care not in what direction."

The delegation of evangelical preachers, headed by Dr. BURCHARD, was a special inspiration of Mr. BLAINE. He had them at Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago and other places, and in traversing Indiana the sharp candidate switched off to pay a visit and make a short speech at a Catholic institution, all mention of which was carefully suppressed by Mr. BLAINE'S Associated Press attendant, but the speech and a glowing account of the visit to the *Notre Dame* institution was well circulated in other quarters. It was an anchor cast to the windward.

That this unparalleled trickster was upset by the little drama he got up with the New York preachers as actors, is the very poetry of justice—the romance of retribution.

No Presidential candidate hereafter will run clerical delegations and venerable pastors as a part of his stock in trade. They are highly ornamental, and their odor of sanctity is unmistakable, but as happens their gun is just as likely to kick the owner over as harrass the adversary. The BURCHARD incident will read well in BLAINE'S book. He can throw it in as a foot-note to his chapter in the "blunders" of the Democracy.

THE NEGRO ALARM.

The negroes in the South have so long been fed with exaggerated stories of Democratic hostility toward them that the recent victory has created unnecessary alarm among them, and the Southern press is meeting the issue in a very commendable manner. The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says:

> The negro will stand to the white man if he can be sure of protection and peace. At present he is nervous. He is alarmed over a situation that he does not understand because it is both new and sudden. He is in a thick fog, and is cast down. It is both our duty and our interest to see that he is quickly assured of safety and protection, including of course, all his war-created rights. If every good citizen will take hold of this matter at once, in a week every darkey will be made happy, and he will go to work to earn a living and to lend a hand toward carrying on the great industries of the South. We cannot afford to have idle hands about us at this season of the year, and the leading men in each community should endeavor at once to restrain the thoughtless of the white race and to reassure the ignorant and deluded victims of partisan cunning.

This is sensible talk and in pleasant contrast with the incendiary and trying harangues and printed matter on which the negroes have been fed by the Republicans during the canvass. The credulity of these simple-minded creatures may seem amazing to some, but really it is not so surprising when we observe the extent to which the fictions of the Republican papers and speakers have been accepted by thousands of intelligent people in the North. The BLAINE organs throughout the country are filled with the most direful predictions of the consequences which are to follow Governor CLEVELAND'S inauguration. The Confederate debt is to be assumed (regardless of the Constitution), and Confederate soldiers and orphans are to be pensioned. Wages are to be cut down all over the land, mills and factories are to be closed, and trade and commerce paralyzed. There will be no customers for the merchant, no work for the mechanic, no market for the farmer. These, and a thousand kindred assertions, are made and devoutly believed by a vast multitude of people who in the ordinary affairs of life are rational and sensible. Is it strange, then, that the ignorant colored men of the South have believed the Republican leaders who have been so long dinning in their ears the story that they would be reduced to slavery should the Democrats obtain power? It is wise in the Democratic papers of the South reassuring these ignorant people, as they are now very generally doing. We have no doubt at the first opportune time they will hear words that will cheer and convince them from Governor CLEVELAND. No class in the land will be more benefitted by the Democratic victory than the negroes of the South.

IN A POLITICAL KHARTOUM.

An expedition will have to be organized in Pittsburgh to rescue Brother FRANK JONES from the hands of the spoilers. There are two kinds of recruits that would be serviceable, but will hardly enlist; first, those who were induced to bet on BLAINE since election on the faith of the JONES bulletins; and second, those who ventured on CLEVELAND and then "hedged" by betting on BLAINE, also on the faith of these enticing and comforting bulletins.

A special dispatch in the *Gazette* represents a very ugly and even financially dangerous situation in the Republican National Committee, and that is why we advise a rescuing party to proceed at once to New York. The aforesaid specialist telegraphs:

> Of those who were most pronounced in professions of fealty to the cause of Mr. Blaine, and who were most profuse in promises of financial aid, the greater number have proven their shallowness of pretense by repudiating their obligation. So long as there was a fair prospect of adequate return for services rendered, promise was glittering and praise was loud.

Then we have the information that of the $350,000 subscribed at the BELSHAZZAR feast only $15,000 has been paid in, and that the indebtedness of the committee is estimated at $300,000 with a bankrupt treasury. "And," says the *Gazette*, "there are threats of legal proceedings against the members individually," and "many of the members of the National and State Committees have seen fit to make themselves *scarce*." "Scarce" is the word. No wonder Mr. JONES feels blue over the business outlook and prophecies dire disaster. The individual liability clause applies to the operations of political committees, and Mr. JONES will probably have to stand the racket. JONES and WEEKS, ELKINS, BLISS, DORSEY, BLAINE, and KELLOGG are not the sort of men to come to Mr. JONES' aid. They have probably made themselves "scarce," as the *Gazette* puts it. A rescuing party should be organized at once, equipped with the needful, such another one as Lord WOLSELEY is conducting to Khartoum, and let it go under the command of HARRY OLIVER and CHRIS MAGEE enthusiasts as to the JONES way of fighting political battles. Senator DON CAMERON, who is or has been in the city fixing up legislators so they will vote right next January, is also an admirer of Mr. JONES, as evidenced by a touching eulogy extracted by a city reporter. "You know," said the Senator, "as well as I do that Chairman JONES has always stood very high in this community as a man whose judgment is clear and his word reliable. No man of even ordinary political discretion would make the claims he does in the State of New York without good ground for them; and, in common with other Republicans, I am waiting for the development of our case as the official court progresses." The suggestion this is only veiled sarcasm, we regard as unworthy of credit. Our senior Senator is always earnest and never jocular or sarcastic. The *Gazette*, with wise after-the-fact wisdom, questions Mr. JONES line of expenditure. He made too much of a coal oil, brass band, and painting-the-town-red campaign, whereas the money should "have been put to more subtle and effective use." "Subtle" is good. We all know what it means. "Decoy" BLISS and Returning Board EVARTS have been trying the "subtle" business this week, but it is of no more account than our FRANK'S brass band and painting red. Intimating that his only use in politics is playing with rattles and toys, is ungenerous. Predicting the country is going to the universal bow-wows, shows Mr. JONES can rise to greater heights.

THE Democracy have a right to know to what extent the organization of the Irish National League was used to delude Irish Democrats to vote for BLAINE. That the late President of the League, Mr. SULLIVAN, was the hired champion of the tattooed man is well known, any also that Mr. EGAN, the present head of it, indiscreetly thrust himself forward in the same way, but behind this there seems to have been a well organized and successful plan to deliver blocks of Irish votes to BLAINE. It was worked with mystery, but equally with great effect. The *Gazette*, of this city, snubs the Irish now that it has had their votes, and takes to praising the Germans. The facts are the German Republicans saved the election of CLEVELAND. The Irish Democrats came near electing BLAINE, and the plot was only defeated by the fidility of the true men of their race who could neither be bullied, coaxed nor otherwise influenced. But what part had the Irish National League in the transfer of votes? Had it secret promises from BLAINE he would stir up a war with England? There must have been something of this sort.

GOVERNOR ABBETT, of New Jersey, is warmly complimented for his part in the Presidential canvass and especially for the industry, courage and skill he exhibited in defeating Republican schemes to buy up the State. Had the Governor faltered, the State would have been swept away by money, violence and fraud; but he armed himself with the law he is sworn to protect; he organized a complete police supervision of the endangered counties, and he awed fraud with the majesty of justice. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

> His own home of Jersey City was the chief objective point of the organized conspirators and criminals who had assumed the task of stealing the vote of the State. The deputy marshals selected to swarm upon the city and control it by brute force, were so disreputable that their names were concealed from the public until election day; but when they started out in their disgraceful work, they were made impotent by the Governor who had decided to treat crime as crime, whether committed by citizens or officials, and 5,000 majority for Cleveland is the result. Honor to Governor Abbett. He met organized crime under the banner of the law, and he saved his State from humiliation and shame.

Like praise is due Governor WALLER, of Connecticut, although the same desperate efforts were not made to carry that State.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* manufactures a cabinet for President CLEVELAND as follows, leaving the Independents out: State Department, THURMAN; Treasury, DORSHEIMER; War, MCCLELLAN; Navy, RANDALL; Interior, JONAS; Postoffice, HUNTON; Justice, MCDONALD. The Albany *Argus* remarks on the subject that "cabinet discussion in the Independent newspapers and the Democratic press is spirited, attractive and enlightening, and by and by we'll all know all about it." The *World* indulges in a double-leaded article, intimating Mr. CLEVELAND must not call Independents into his cabinet councils, because they supported him on principle and not for office. So did RANDALL, THURMAN, MCDONALD, MCCLELLAN and others spoken of as cabinet possibilities. The matter may be safely left to the judgment of the new President; but the New York *Herald* advises:

> In our judgment the President-elect will make a very serious mistake if he does not urge and, so far as he can, compel the Independents to take a share, and an important share, in his councils. It was not the Democratic party which elected him; it was by the united effort of honest Democrats and honest Republicans and against a very great Democratic defection that he was chosen, and he cannot hope to carry out the important reforms to which he stands pledged without the continued confidence and zealous assistance of the men of both the old parties who chose him.

The *Herald* quotes from a private letter from one of the most distinguished Democratic Senators of the South—"one of the wisest and ablest men in the Senate"—which says:

> This victory is not a Democratic triumph, but it is the success of the Democratic party plus the better elements of the Republicans and Independents; and it is vital that this view should not be lost sight of. Governor Cleveland cannot stand and maintain himself upon the idea that only old-fashioned Democracy won this race, and he must recognize that Independent and Republican element which stood by him, and without which he would have fared no better than General Hancock. If Governor Cleveland loses sight of this in his administration he will be the worst swamped man alive. The *Herald* should hold up this fact steadily and squarely before him and the Democratic party all the time. It matters not what we may talk and think theoretically—the country will never consent to return to the old routine and ruts of the Democratic party.

In one sense this is correct. The Democratic party that will return to power in 1885 is a very different organization in its composition, aims and purposes from the Democratic party that went in with President BUCHANAN in 1857. Time, war, the people and the march of events have created new policies of legislation and administration. Great constitutional landmarks survive and will be strengthened, as well as the simple principles of honest administration at home and a dignified and firm policy abroad.

A PARTISAN CROAKER.

It is certainly to the credit of the Republican party that at no time since the election of Lincoln has its success at a National election been followed, either at the North or the South, by a disturbance of business confidence such as is now experienced.—*Gazette.*

Probably no considerable body of American people ever attempted to greet an incoming President with predictions of panic, one of the surest ways of bringing about business distress. This sort of moral treason is reserved for such idiotic organs as the *Gazette*, blind in the rage of defeat. The worst panic the country has ever known came soon after the commencement of GRANT'S second term, and the business boom that gave GARFIELD his election in 1880 soon took on itself a gradual process of getting to hard pan which is now disciplining the country with business embarrassments almost equaling those of '73 and the succeeding years. The Democratic party will receive the national administration from the Republican party with industries well nigh paralyzed, labor unemployed, capital idle and distrustful, the American flag driven from the carrying trade of the world, the public domain largely diverted to corporations and speculators, and a system of taxation that takes a hundred millions annually in excess of the requirements of the public service. These are conditions we hope to see reformed and bettered. They do not exist because the people within two weeks have decreed a change in the executive administration. Far from it. They are the outcome of years of Republican rule. The *Gazette* would hold the incoming party responsible for the evils bequeathed to it by the outgoing party. This is very silly. And even in respect to the alleged business depression because of CLEVELAND'S election, it falsifies the record; for the *Dispatch*, as Republican as the *Gazette*, but accepting defeat with intelligence and decency, in its local trade review gives the lie to the *Gazette's* ill-omened, partisan croaking.

THE *Dispatch* is provoked into a lot of sectional drivel about "our Southern anti-bellum masters," and all that, by the remark of a leading Southerner, General GORDON, of Georgia, that the election of CLEVELAND makes him feel as if he belonged "to a common country for the first time since the rebellion." This is true of the brains, property and political integrity of the South, for it has been rigidly excluded from any part in the Federal Government but paying taxes, under Republican rule. The future is brighter for CLEVELAND'S election to the courageous and progressive men of the new South. The MAHONE-KELLOGG-DORSEY tribe have hitherto represented the Federal Government in the Southern States, awarding office as they pleased, and driving a big brokerage business, but all that will come to an end after the 4th of March. The Southern people probably rejoice and give thanks that the yoke is off, very much as the *Dispatch* did when it fancied it and the Independents had throttled and eliminated CAMERON rule in Pennsylvania.

RANDALL ON THE FUTURE.

We like the ideas advanced by Mr. RANDALL in his Saturday night speech in New York, as to the policy of the Democratic party on its accession to power, after twenty-four years exclusion from the responsibilities of administration. Said Mr. RANDALL:

> But I have a right to say that the Democratic party must live up to all the promises given to the people of the United States. [Applause.] They must bring the Government down to economy and they must reduce the great revenues of the country, because I say that a redundant treasury is a great injury to the common people, and I say that the power is not given. I look and read the Constitution of the United States in vain to see any authority to collect one dollar beyond the economical requirements of the Government, and no more than that must be raised. [Applause.] We say in addition that the great grants of public lands which have been given away to great railroad corporations shall, so far as these corporations have not earned them, be taken back and held for actual settlers under the provisions of the Homestead law. [Applause.] Most of the Democrats in Congress resisted these grants—this appropriation of the public lands to these corporations—but among the number of Congressmen who voted for them there was no man more profligate in this particular than James G. Blaine. I hesitate to strike a fallen foe, and yet it is a warning in my judgment to all future statesmen that this is not a Government of the few, it is not a Government for corporations and monopolists, but that it is a Government designed for the benefit of the great body of the people; that there are individual rights which the Constitution guarantees and that these shall not be set aside by legislation which swells the capital of corporate power or aids monopolist purposes. [Applause.] We want not only that this economy shall be exercised, but we want in addition that we shall have an administration that shall say to the office-holders that they must remember that they exercise their functions under the restrictions of the law; that their only power and privilege is that they shall administer the Government for the benefit of all and not for the benefit of those who are able to contribute enormous sums for party purposes, demanding back privileges inconsistent with the rights and liberties of a free people. [Applause.] They must understand that they hold their positions as solemn trusts and not as perquisites, and we want to say that while the Democratic party will be governed by law, even the civil service law—but we will say that there are two parties to that act. [Applause.] There are those who make the law through their representatives and those to whom it applies, and if the law has been violated by those who have that privilege granted to them, under the terms of that act they must suffer for having violated the law. That law if it says anything says that there shall not be contributions to conduct elections. Now it appears that the Democratic masses are in the majority, hence when an officeholder contributes money that he gets from the Treasury of the United States for a particular party he takes one-half of it from the great body of the people who don't agree with him in the administration of public affairs. I think if the civil service act has any merit it is in that particular." [Applause.]

In conclusion Mr. RANDALL said: "I have no doubt that the coming administration will commend itself to the great body of the American people. I have little fear but that it will be conservative—too conservative perhaps for me—and that it will reduce taxation which has proved so burdensome to the people. I will say more. We want that this coming administration shall protect American citizens, native or foreign-born, no matter where they shall go." [Applause.]

FOUR years ago General GARFIELD received a plurality of 1,946 in Oneida county, New York, the home of ROSCOE CONKLING. This year it gives CLEVELAND a plurality of 69, showing a change of 2,015 votes. This change determines the result in New York State and insures the election of CLEVELAND. The long-standing account between the Plumed Knight and Mr. CONKLING was certainly fully settled when the polls closed in Oneida county on election day, but the eminent Stalwart insists upon paying him interest, which he is doing by giving his legal services to prevent EVARTS, BLISS & Co. from stealing the electoral vote of the State for Mr. BLAINE. Doubtless the latter, when he takes a retrospect of his busy career, heartily wishes that he had never called Mr. CONKLING a turkey gobbler, or induced GARFIELD to break the Mentor treaty, or fomented the Half-breed revolt in 1882. To make things even CONKLING ought to be returned to the Senate.

THE next work to engage the attention of the National Committees of both parties is to have the electoral votes of the States cast legally. Four years ago the vote of the State of Georgia was lost to General HANCOCK because of an informality. Its loss did not affect the result in any way, but it might easily have done so and produced serious consequences. Irregularities of a technical nature were developed in other returns. But they could not change the result and were permitted to pass. While the appointment of electors is purely an affair for the States, the counting is a function of the Federal Government, the laws of which should be observed even to the remotest technical detail. If any doubt exists as to any of these an explicit circular of instruction from the National Committees would undoubtedly produce favorable results.

THE four Democratic members from California who voted against the motion to consider the Morrison tariff bill have been defeated, while the four Republican members from Minnesota who voted to consider the bill have been re-elected.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

"ETERNAL vigilance is the price of liberty."

"THEY are sitting up with the corpse" is what a Philadelphia newspaper correspondent says of ELKINS, JONES, O'BRIEN, BLISS and EVARTS.

THE Independent Republican phalanx of New York will retain their organization and support CLEVELAND'S administration until it has done something to forfeit their support.

THE number of pensioners now on the rolls is 322,756. During the year the names of 16,315 were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving a net increase to the number on the rolls of 19,098.

JUMBO BARNUM, of Connecticut, offered a hundred houses which he owns at one-fourth their assessed valuation if CLEVELAND was elected. He has now an opportunity to practice holy poverty. But he won't.

IT was the unpurchased and the unpurchasable vote that fixed Mr. BLAINE last week. He had a good many strings to his bow, but the BELSHAZZAR corruption feast was not equal to the Presidency.

THE *World* suggests the New York Legislature unanimously tender ROSCOE CONKLING the United States Senatorship to be filled at the coming session, Mr. BLAINE and his friends would hardly think this a legal tender.

MR. RANDALL, it is stated by Washington correspondents, denies any cabinet aspirations. He prefers to retain his position in the House, either as Speaker or Chairman of the Ways and Means or Appropriations. We guess this is correct.

ACCORDING to the official and reported returns from New York, in the State CLEVELAND leads HANCOCK'S vote of 1880, 25,375, while BLAINE only leads GARFIELD 2,882. CLEVELAND'S vote for President exceeds his vote for Governor in 1882, when he had 193,000 majority, 24,568.

THE Buffalo *Express*, Republican, makes this frank admission: "Should Mr. CLEVELAND become President, he would owe it to Republican votes. Should Mr. BLAINE become President, he would own it to Democratic votes." There is a good deal of frozen truth in this statement.

THE *American Sentry*, BEN BUTLER'S weekly New York organ, has just one line of editorial comment on the fate of its candidate. "We believe," it says, "that he will never again be a Presidential candidate." This is a neat, but not gaudy remark. The fact is BEN was not a candidate. He was running as a BLAINE annex.

WE have evidence that the army of drummers who permeate the land, had orders given them by Republicans with the condition that if BLAINE was elected they were to be filled, if not they were to be canceled. This was an appeal to their bread and butter, and to convey the impression that disaster to business was to follow the election of CLEVELAND.

THE Republicans just now are engaged in unseemingly quarrels in half the States of the North as to who is responsible. The Stalwarts, the Independents and the St. Johnites are catching it in every direction, and if some crazy negro or idiotic white GUITEAU is not stirred up to shoot the Prohibition candidate, incendiary words have lost their effect on the feeble minded.

IT was the Stalwarts. It was the mugwumps. It was the Prohibitionists. It was that "senile bigot," the Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, and his "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." It was the BALSHAZZAR banquet at DELMONICO'S. It was the COBDEN Club. It was British gold. It was the shotgun in the South. It was hard times. It was fraud. The real, genuine, unadulterated, uncontrovertible reason was—BLAINE!

THE New York *Tribune* has abandoned its efforts to steal the Presidency, and is piling horrors on horrors about the existing business and industrial depression, in existence for many months, being solely attributable to CLEVELAND'S election. In this it is aided by manufacturers of a sensational kind. Democrats should preserve the names of all producers of any kind of goods engaged in this work.

MR. FRANK JONES has got 'em bad. He talks of pensioning rebel soldiers, payment for emancipated slaves, and rushing through rebel claims, under CLEVELAND'S administration. Bless you, Mr. JONES, the election is over. Come home, come home. Still considering the probabilities that will follow CLEVELAND'S inauguration is quite a let-down from a "sure thing" on BLAINE'S election. That coon must come down.

THE telegraph, the railroads and the daily press have made a five months' campaign as needless, and indeed absurd, as it is hurtful. Business of all kinds feels the ill effects of this prolonged excitement. The nominating conventions should in future be held not earlier than the first week in September. Two months afford ample time for a decent campaign, and more than enough for the sort of canvass from which the country has just emerged.

THE total vote in New York City was 228,101, of which Mr. BLAINE received 90,081; BUTLER, 3,422; ST. JOHN, 1,291; and Governor CLEVELAND, 133,307. This total falls 12,840 below the registration, which was not full. There is little reason on the face of the result to suspect fraudulent voting. Governor CLEVELAND'S vote fell 14,000 short of that for Democratic Assemblymen elected in the same territory. As there was a large Democratic vote diverted from the Democratic candidate the presumptions of bribery, corruption and fraud are all against the BLAINE managers.

DURING the current fiscal year nearly thirty-four million gallons of whisky must be removed from bonded warehouses, and either exported or thrown upon the market. In the latter event nearly thirty million dollars in taxes must be paid to the Government by the owners of the whisky. This tax, if enforced, means ruin to these owners, and, it is said, will involve the fall of many banks which have made heavy loans secured by this commodity. If three or four millions of gallons are thrown upon the market per month there is no limit to which the price may not fall. It costs about sixteen cents to make a gallon of whisky, and the tax is ninety cents. There is going to be a heavy loss somewhere.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Blaine Republican) takes its defeat in good humor. Here are some of its observations:

> He proved a deadhead in the enterprise of carrying the country.
>
> For President in 1888—Some man who hasn't written any letters.
>
> Mr. Blaine should have burned those letters himself, instead of asking another fellow to do it.
>
> The trouble began by Blaine's designation of Conkling as a turkey gobbler twenty years ago. We presume the returns mean that Conkling is not a turkey-gobbler.
>
> We believe it was Martin Van Buren who said he would rather walk twenty miles than write a letter. If Mr. Blaine had taken more walks and written fewer letters, he might have been elected.

In re "Tell the Truth" vs. "Burn the Letter," verdict for plaintiff.

THE process of retiring national bank circulation is going on with increased rapidity, as would naturally be expected from the fact that each new call for 3 per cent. bonds cuts deeper into the bonds held to secure circulation. Last week the amount of bonds deposited to secure circulation was $1,186,000; the amount of bonds withdrawn from deposit during the same week was $3,413,600. There was, therefore, a net decrease of $2,227,600 in the amount of bonds on deposit to secure circulation. That is a large reduction for a single week. At the same rate there would be a reduction of over $115,000,000 in a year. It is not likely, however, that this rate will be maintained for the next twelve months.

THE double voting by Republicans discovered by Assistant District Attorney ALLEN, of New York, brings to light a strange fraud-rectifying custom that prevails in that State. The double voting is done by folding two ballots together, printed on thin paper, and depositing them as one. When the ballots are counted of course they exceed the number indicated on the poll-clerk's books, therefore a man is blindfolded and permitted to draw the excessive number of ballots from the box. This system of fraud may yet bring about in New York the custom which prevails in Pennsylvania, of numbering the ballots as they go into the box, and then throwing out all such as bear no number. This deprives the ballot of its absolute secrecy, but it is better than the fraud of double voting and more just than the New York way.

THE Independent organizations both in Massachusetts and Connecticut have been making efforts since the election to find out what their strength was. So far the result has not been very satisfactory, and it is probable that the organizations will be obliged to content themselves with estimates. In Massachusetts they say that not less than 25 000 Republicans bolted, almost all of them voting for CLEVELAND, some of them for ST. JOHN, and some not at all. In Connecticut the energetic and wealthy men who forsook business and managed the Independent canvass assert that they were supported by not less than 5,000 voters cut clean out of the Republican party. These estimates are not now made simply to gratify curiosity, nor to tickle the Independents. There is a purpose behind to organize a new party, but that can wait for a year or two until Governor CLEVELAND shows his metal.

THERE were three candidates for State Senator in the Franklin-Huntingdon district, and "Harry" McAteer, Democrat, takes the honors by a handsome plurality. The official vote of the district is as follows:

	McAteer, D.	McGowan, R.	Crum, R.
Huntingdon	3,308	727	3,000
Franklin	5,291	4,279	1,374
Total	8,679	4,006	4,289

McAteer leads McGowan 3,673; leads Crum 4,299 and is only 707 short of a majority over both.

THE latest speculating cashier turns out to be the Deputy State Treasurer of California. He speculated on the turn of the cards, instead of investing in wheat or oil, but all the same he lost about forty thousand dollars of money that didn't belong to him. By some strange and unaccountable fatality he put off his visit to Canada so long that an officer succeeded in nabbing him. Perhaps he preferred a prison to a cold climate.

AFTER this year the railroad systems of the South will conform their gauges to the width between the rails now general at the North. The Illinois Central Company has already narrowed its tracks and the other great lines will make the change in June next. The break in the gauge subserves no useful purpose, while a harmonious arrangement promotes efficiency and comfort.

IN the hasty and midnight decision of a wager point submitted to THE POST on Saturday, it was incorrectly stated a Democrat betting Cleveland had a majority in New York won. This is not so. Cleveland had a plurality, but not a majority. The person who bet on a majority therefore lost, according to the accepted rules.

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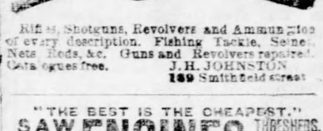

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NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Lights and Shadows of Upper Broadway Night Life.

A Distinguished, but Erratic Woman on a Round the World Spree.

Pleasant Gossip of President Arthur and His Liking for John McCullough.

NEW YORK, November 14—The young man who walked no less than fifty feet in crossing the Broadway sidewalk, his course zig-zagging from the doorway of a gorgeous groggery to that of a cab which stood at the curb, was very drunk indeed. He wore an evening suit which at his early outset had doubtless been neat and smooth, but hours of carousal had incapacitated him for the nice management of his toilet, and his clothes were all awry.

"Shay, cabby," he thickly said to the driver, "I wansht t'sleep 'n hour." Here he fell into the vehicle, and lay back in the seat. "Go up'n down sthreet one hour, mind. Then rou-rou-rouse me," and his voice faded away into slumber.

The cabman banged the door shut, peered in at the unconscious passenger, led the horse round a circle and back to the starting point, and opened the door again.

"Hi-hi, wake up, sir," he cried, shaking the man roughly; "your hour's up. One dollar, please."

The inebriate tumbled out, fumblingly paid an hour's fare for two minutes' riding, and muttered: "Blamed 'f nap's sobered me particle. Jesh as drunk ash I was, every bit."

UPPER BROADWAY AT NIGHT

makes a conglomerate show of city life in which, it is sad to say, vice figures largely. The dispersal of the numerous theatre audiences is complete before midnight, and thereafter the occupancy of the street is mostly by roysterers, or those who, in one way or another, draw profit from the roystering. Alcohol is a leveler of persons, literally and metaphorically. The acute bummer of to-night may be the dignified merchant of to-morrow, and quite unable to recollect his chance acquaintances made in moments of hilarity. The spree companion of a downright loafer may be a man who, at home in some other part of this broad country, is circumspect in his conduct.

I saw a black-whiskered man of military bearing and oriental cast of face go into Koster and Bial's Garden, the other night, and recognized him as Rustem Effendi, secretary of the Turkish Legation at Washington. His companion was a most beautiful woman of twenty-five to thirty, dressed in the height of expense and good taste, and as ladylike a personality at that moment as could be found in any Fifth avenue parlor. She was brunette in complexion, jet as to hair, willowy and tall in figure, and her air was queenly. Perfectly respectable people go into this resort, but they are in a minority, and women are scarce among them. It is one of those places where detectives lounge when they are in search of rouges with gentlemanly exteriors. Meeting one of these officers, I inquired if he knew the woman whom the blithesome Turk was escorting.

"She is the Countess Besse," he replied; "and she is

"ON A ROUND THE WORLD SPREE.

"She is distinguished abroad, I assure you. Her title would be valid were she the actual wife, as she claims, of the Russian nobleman whose name she uses, and with whom she has lived for several years. She once held the same relationship to the King of Greece, and next with Mahomet Ali, son of the Grand Vizier of Turkey. She is very erratic, and, on a sudden impulse, will go alone on journeys to the very end of the earth. She quarreled lately with Count Besse, and bolted for America. Since her arrival in this city she has made the acquaintance of some club men, and has had a right royal good time. We thought she was a swindler, and looked up her record, only to find that she was spending her own money freely, and wasn't a mercenary adventuress. She has reached the bottom of her purse, however, and has begun to sell and pawn her jewelry and wardrobe. Pretty soon she'll return to her Count."

The Countess became very merry on this occasion; and she proved her superiority to Rustem Effendi as a drinker by retaining a moderate portion of her senses, while he became so fuddled that he was compelled to relinquish her to another man to be taken to her hotel.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR DURING ELECTION TIMES.

During most of the time in which we were highly excited over the choosing of a new President, the presentone was quietly in town, and a close observer could foretell his future in a measure. Chester A. Arthur will make a dignified ex-President. It is conceded, I suppose, that the glory of Grant has been dimmed since his retirement from office, whether we attribute it to misfortune altogether or not. But Arthur is not likely to fall below whatever of height the office may have raised him to. He is a man of the world, and of business, too; and he prizes too ardently the position which he has attained to jeopardize it recklessly. It is unlikely that he will return to any active pursuit, either commercial or professional. He will pose for the rest of his life as a gentleman who has been at the head of the greatest republic on earth. While in the city he stays in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The premises are familiar to him. The corridors and barroom used to be the places of his influence as manager of a political machine. He was an almost nightly lounger in the throng of local politicians and Wall street men. Now he keeps to his own rooms while in the building, and is inaccessible to most of the fellows with whom he formerly hobnobbed for purpose. New and more distinguished friends are welcomed to his parlors. Among them are John Jacob Astor and William B. Astor, the present holders of the Astor wealth; the millionaire Levi P. Morton and Horace Russell, the son-in-law of Henry Hitlon, who possesses a goodly portion of the Stewart estate. It will be seen that there is plenty of money in the circle to which Arthur has been admitted. He retains, too, a few of the cronies of old times; and it is to his social credit that they are all men of education, refinement and good standing. It is said that Arthur gave no aid whatever to either party in the campaign. However that may have been, it is certain that he did not worry himself with the canvass. He was apparently here for diversion only. His days were spent in driving, visiting and dining, and his evenings at clubs or theatres. He is rather ornamental in a parlor, and the women of the Astor set are inclined to lionize him considerably. He is at ease under the most trying of parlor circumstances. At the same time, he has a liking for theatrical folks and the other day he entertained the demented tragedian,

JOHN M'CULLOUGH

at dinner in his hotel rooms. They had for many years been companionable, and the actor had often visited the White House by invitation. "John has no idea of his own mental condition," said my informant, who was present at the table, "but thinks that his tour was intermitted on account of election excitement. He talked about resuming it, declared his health to be excellent, and seemed only disturbed by the belief that envious enemies were circulating rumors for the purpose of injuring him professionally. He was gloomy, and his peculiar monomania, which consists in fancying that his friends have turned against him, evidenced itself in the remark that he would not have called on the President unless specially and urgently invited, because he imagined that he would not be welcome. Mr. Arthur cheered him as much as possible, and proposed that they go to some theatre after dinner. Accordingly, a messenger was sent for a box at the Bijou Opera House. Arthur doesn't like to be turned into an exhibit, and so invariably buys his seat in such a way that his coming is not known of beforehand. He and McCullough arrived when the first act of a burlesque was over, but in time to see Dixey, the comedian of the piece, give an imitation of Henry Irving. Here occurred the most irrational thing during all the time the two men were together. McCullough instantly took the notion that Dixey ought also to introduce into the entertainment a travesty of him as *Virginius*, and he regarded the failure to do so as evidence of a plot to exploit the English actor at the expense of an American. Arthur sought to convince him of his folly, but in rejoinder got the remarkable suggestion that, as President, he might, and ought to, use his influence to have justice done in the matter. Arthur diverted the conversation to the subject of fishing, in which amusement they are boon comrades and enthusiastic."

It is unlikely that McCullough would have felt jealous had he seen the newest of the *Richelieus*, Joah A. Stevens, who ventured funnily at the Third Avenue Theatre. There were not many persons who thought it worth while to be there; but they were amply rewarded, for as long as they live they will possess an experience as rare and precious as the ownership of a fifth century Bible, or anything else which never can be duplicated. Beyond peradventure, Mr. Stevens will not again appear as *Richelieu*.

"I am really doing the best I can," he said, apologetically, when called before the curtain by the jocose audience; "and no tragedian alive can do more than that."

In what ways was he funny? Well, he whitened with the powder from his hair every shoulder on which he laid his aged head; he walked as though his legs were inflexible stilts; his attitudes were those of burlesque rather than a serious attempt at tragedy; his elocution was the same which had made him acceptable to the masses in lurid melodrama and his false chin-whiskers became partially detached at the critical juncture of his drawing round himself "the awful circle of the church," so that when he vociferously threatened to hurl upon any intruder "the curse of Rome," the more imminent peril seemed to be that the waggling, dangling goatee would be the missile to fly off at a tangent.

THE PUGILIST SULLIVAN THE EVENT OF THE WEEK.

The biggest man in town this week is Johnny Sullivan, the pugilist. The pilgrimage to the wayside inn, just out of the city limits, where he makes his headquarters under a bargain by which the barroom receipts are divided with him by the landlord, is made by hundreds every day. Sporting men of high and low degree, in wagons and afoot, make their way to the house, and wait patiently, sometimes for hours, until the champion returns from a walk. The lamentable feature of these gatherings of worshipers at the shrine of the slug-god is the presence of boys in throngs. Imagine the burning desire of the little rascals to grow up into prize-fighters! They have gone into training, every one of them, as shown by the striding, rapid gait with which they walk to the tavern from the nearest street-car line. An audacious urchin asked Sullivan, the other day, what he ate and drank.

"Blood, nothin' but blood," was the reply. "I drain a boy about your size three times a day."

The anxious inquirer escaped with no delay; but the words of the illustrious man spread among the lads with pugilistic aspirations and they got the further belief, somehow, that beef blood from a neighboring slaughter-house really composed most of his diet. A consequence quite disgusting to witness is that they go in numbers to the abattoir in question, where the butchers provide all the blood called for. The boys take it from a tin cup, while it is yet warm from the slaughtered beasts, and some of them are able to gulp down a pint without stopping for breath.

"O, it can't hurt 'em, and likely does 'em good," said the foreman of the place, when a doubt of the propriety of the beverage was expressed. "Why, fine ladies and gentlemen have come here afore now to drink blood."

The fact is that some consumptives believe in the efficacy of fresh blood, and go to the slaughter-houses to get it. It is also true that a wealthy woman got the idea that a bath of blood would strengthen her, and she was rich and determined enough to try the experiment. A barrel of the sanguinary fluid was brought to her house daily, and poured into her bathtub for her to lave in. Whether she gained in physical strength is undetermined, but certainly her brain did not recover from the perturbed state indicated by her nasty bathing, for it soon became necessary to send her to an insane asylum.

The newest freak for supposed improvement among the fashionable women is to sleep in woolen bed-clothes. The theory has the scientific backing of Dr Jaeger, a German celebrity. His teaching is that fabrics made of vegetable fibres never cease to decay, and therefore to breed disease in the wearer; while animal hair, intended by nature for apparel, contains no dangers for the skin with which it comes in contact. Economical? Scarcely. There are cashmere nightgowns so fine in material as to cost twenty dollars each, and the value may be increased indefinitely by putting on lace trimmings, which are not understood to impair the medicinal properties of the garment.

CYMON.

WHOM SHALL WE LAY IT TO?

Whom shall we lay it to?
Who can it be?
Old Dr. Burchard?
Or Benjamin B.?

Could it be Mulligan?
Was it Mahone?
Which of the parsons?
Either, alone?

Little Rock railroad?
Tariff and all?
An "anchor to windward?"
Old Dr. Ball?

Neither of these, alone,
That is too plain;
But to the whole of them,
That is, to BLAINE.

—*Boston Post.*

RONDEL.

Chill are the days of November; the Grand Old Party is cleft;
The Stalwarts sulked in their tents and the Mugwumps wouldn't thrill—
Low is the temperature; I am caught in my bungling and theft;
Chill!

The people deride my resistance against their omnipotent will;
The Dudes and the Pharisees laugh and I feel their brogans' heft—
I don't mind stealing, but O, to be caught is a bitter pill!

Rent is the fabric of lies, the cowardly warp and the weft,
Woven of gold in the dark with craft and cunning and skill—
The gold is spent for naught, and lo, your Blaineling is left
Chill.

(For The Pittsburgh Post.)

AT LAST.

Now let the friends of freedom fair rejoice,
For outraged justice has at last her right;
The people have arisen from their trance
And swept away an age of darksome blight.
The sun that shone upon corruption foul
Shall set to rise no more. But in its place
Another sun shall shine, whose light shall bring
Dishonesty and Justice face to face.
No more shall canting rogues pollute our land;
Nor will the people blink at knavish tricks;
The country is aroused and it will brook
No crime again like that of '76.
The burning outrage that was once endured
Shall be no more in this fair land of ours;
The foul despoiler of his country's fame
Has felt the lash, and now in fear cowers.
Again shall Justice stand with flaming sword
Proclaiming stern equality to all;
And on the rogues who have betrayed their trusts
Shall retributive justice swiftly fall.
The dawn of honest government is near,
A brighter, happier dawn for all the realm;
And now the ship of State will sail along
In peace, with Grover Cleveland at the helm.

ALLEGHENY CITY. L. L. D.

(For The Pittsburgh Post.)

WE FIT.

(THE MEDITATIONS OF A PHILOSOPHICAL REPUBLICAN.)

We fit, and lost, the game's played out,
We fit for keeps, not glory;
They fit, and we were put to rout,
And thus begins my story.

We fit, as those who always won,
Expecting to be winners;
We fit and lost, but had our fun,
As true as we are sinners.

We fit them with our teeth and claws,
From June until November;
We fit them, too, without a pause
Ye victors, now remember.

We fit and lost; yes, sir, we failed,
The home stretch was what beat us;
And this was how we got so whaled,
They came half way to meet us.

We fit and lost, and they declare
They counted fair and honest,
Well, if they did, we won't get there,
And J. G. Blaine is "men est."

We fit, but everything must end,
The counting, and these verses;
And when they're done, I apprehend,
There'll be some lively curses.

We fit, ta! ta! We fit, adoo!
We fit and lost in sorrow;
But as we will the fight renew,
I'll run, and fight to-morrow.

—*Nova Homo*, (a Republican.)

MOTHER'S WORK.

Baking, stewing, and brewing,
Roasting, frying, and boiling,
Sweeping, dusting, and cleaning,
Washing, starching, and ir'ning,
Ripping, turning, and mending,
Cutting, basting, and stitching,
Making the old like new,
Shoestrings to lace,
Faces to wash,
Buttons to sew,
And the like of such;
Stockings to darn
While the children play;
Stories to tell,
Tears wipe away,
Making them happy
The livelong day;
It is ever thus from morn till night;
Who says that a mother's work is light!

At evening, lous
Little forms in white;
Prayers all said,
And the last good-night,
Tucking them safe
In each downy bed,
Silently asking
O'er each head,
That the dear Father
In Heaven will keep
Safe all my darlings,
Awake or asleep.
Then I think the old adage true ever will prove;
"It is easy to labor for those that we love."

Ah me! dear me! I often say,
As I hang the tumbled clothes away;
And the teardrops start
While my burdened heart
Aches, or the mother across the way.
Where, oh, where are
Her nestlings flown?
All, all are gone,
Save one alone!
Folded their garments
With tenderest care,
Unpressed the pillow,
And vacant the chair.
No ribbons to tie,
No faces to wash,
No hair all awry;
No merry voices
To hush into rest;
God save them!
He took them,
And He knoweth best;
But, ah! the heart anguish' the tears that fall!
This mother's work is the hardest of all!

—*Philadelphia Sunday Republic.*

Do you value the health and comfort of your children? Then guard them against croup by taking hold of that cough or cold at the start, and relieving the inflammation with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. If they have the whooping-cough do what you can to alleviate their pain by giving them Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. All children love it.

—There is said to be a possibility that the annual ice carnival in Montreal will not take place this year. The local French Canadians, who have heretofore been excluded from participating in the festivities have this year demanded to be admitted. Although they offer to raise $10,600 for the carnival, the opposition to them is strong and bitter.

☞All Ladies Should Know That Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and all fancy articles can be made any color wanted with Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors. 10c. at druggists. None equal them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

AN UNADULTERATED DEMOCRAT.

He Loved His Party Better Than His Friends—His Will.

There are hundreds of curious wills on record in the Register's office, and one of them which has hitherto escaped publicity was unearthed by accident yesterday. Its contents are peculiarly appropriate just now, owing to the election of a Democratic President, as on that contingency hangs the disposal of an estate valued at upwards of $25,000. The full text of the instrument is herewith appended:

The first item in the will provides that the testator shall be decently interred. Second, that all debts shall be paid. The third gives his entire estate to his sister, Isabella Steel, Main street, Allegheny, for and during her natural life, and appoints her sole executrix.

The testator then goes on to say, "I give and bequeath all my estate, real, personal and mixed, of whatsoever nature or kind the same may be, or wherever found at the time of my death, to be divided equally between my three aunts, sisters of my father, John McGill, a native of the County of Tyrone, near Stewartson, Ireland, named as follows: Betty Right, wife of Richard Right, Belle Griffin, wife of James Griffin, and Mary Arbuthnot, wife of John Arbuthnot, share and share alike, and in case that my said aunts are dead or either of them, then and in that case I devise and give the share of her dead to her children if any be found, the said three aunts or their children are believed to be in the County Tyrone, Ireland. Should there be none of the aforesaid aunts living and none of their children living, then and in that case I give and bequeath to the President of the United States if he the said President be a Democrat, all my estate to be by said President used and laid out in the interest and for the success of the National Democratic party of the United States of America.

Signed and sealed 16th of January, 1878.

ALEX. MCGILL.

Proved in the Register's Office 19th October, 1878, and letters testamentary on the will granted to Isabella Steel, executrix, named.

The executrix filed on October 26th following an inventory of the testator's personal property, valued at $11,924 73, principally bank stock.

The will was written by Alderman O'Donnell at the dictation of Mr. McGill. Mr. O'Donnell was seen by a POST representative last evening. A mere reference to the will was sufficient to bring all its details within the scope of his memory: "I remember all the circumstances," said he, "and considered the provisions of the will novel in their way. I wrote it at my office here. Mr. McGill was a man of good intelligence, strong convictions and a staunch Democrat. I remonstrated with him when he dictated the peculiar bequest, but he insisted on having it inserted in the document."

After a long search last evening, Mrs. Isabella Steel, the lady in whose favor the will was made, was found at 160 Washington avenue, Allegheny, seated before a bright, cheerful fire. The lady told the following story: "My father, Alexander Magill, was a staunch Democrat. He was not engaged in any business, but devoted most of his time in keeping himself posted on political affairs. During his lifetime he had considerable trouble and was deserted by his friends on account of some family difficulties. His object in making the peculiar will was to prove that he loved his party more than he did the people who deserted him during his trouble. The aunts referred to in the will are both dead. They lived in Ireland, and never visited this country." This was all Mrs. Steele had to say on the subject. As the lady bears every evidence of good health, the chances of Cleveland becoming possessed of the estate are limited. It must, however, some time revert to the Democratic National Committee. A copy of the will was yesterday sent to President-elect Cleveland.

WILL CLEVELAND MARRY?

The Prospective Lady of the White House Under Cleveland.

(Albany Special to Philadelphia Times.)

Here it is regarded as settled that Governor Cleveland is the next President, and already the gossips are busy with conjectures as to who will be the lady of the White House. There is a well defined belief among his friends that there is a young lady in Western New York who will soon be led to the altar by the President-elect. Others who have known him long and well say that he will never marry, and that this talk simply comes of the fact that he has shown this young woman some slight attention since he was elected Governor. Early in life his hopes and ambitions for a wife were crushed by the hand of death, and his affection for the loss one has kept him treading the wine-press of life alone. If the reports that he is to marry are not true, then his own immediate family will furnish a lady to do the social honors of his administration.

It is generally believed by those who know him best that there will be less festivities during his term of office than there have been for many years past. He has been a hard-working Governor and will probably continue his industrious habits as President. Bachelor, as he is, the White House will, however, have a creditable mistress. There are four ladies in his immediate family, either of whom can well do the honors of the household. His eldest sister in this country, Mrs. W. E. Hoyt, of Fayettesville, would fill any position with credit. She is a middle-aged lady of pleasing address, who has spent a good deal of time at the Executive Mansion here since her brother has been Governor. She has made many friends here in the Capital of the State and will doubtless do the same in Washington, where she will probably go on the 4th of next March. Miss E. E. Cleveland is the maiden sister. She still resides in the little home cottage at Holland Patent, just above Utica. A good public speaker, a quick conversationalist and generally a plain woman of intellectual force, she would do her share in entertaining her brother's guests at the national capital. Mr. Cleveland has a sister who for twenty years has been a missionary at Ceylon. She has two charming young lady daughters, Mary and Carrie Hastings, whom the Governor has been for years educating in this country. He has given them every advantage, and they have improved them. They will no doubt be a part of their uncle's family circle at Washington, as they have been at times here.

With Mrs. Hoyt, or any one of the three other ladies spoken of, the social end of the first Democratic administration for a quarter of a century will be well sustained, even should the President-elect continue a bachelor.

What Don Cameron Really Thinks.

(Special to Chicago Times.)

For purposes of publication, Don Cameron has expressed his conviction that Blaine had carried New York, but, privately, it is stated very positively, he has admitted to friends that he had no doubt of Cleveland's election, and furthermore, that the course of Blaine, Elkins & Co. in keeping matters unsettled was trifling with the country and with the party, and was designed solely to awaken Republican sympathy for Blaine and afford foundation for a fraud cry, in order to establish a claim on the Republican party for the nomination of 1888.

DISEASES of the kidneys and bladder are very prevalent among men past middle age, and those most difficult diseases to cure are on the increase. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has long been known to be most succesful in the cure of these diseases. "Never known to fail."

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT

Calmly Attending to His Duties in the Executive Chamber.

(Albany Special to the World.)

Governor Cleveland was convinced of his election after the receipt of the returns early last week, and in all the doubting bustle and excitement that has taken place at the capital since he has had no part. It has been entirely out of deference to the views of other inhabitants of Albany, who still cling to a hope of Blaine's election, and with a view to allaying all unnecessary political excitement, that Mr. Cleveland has refused thus far to countenance with his presence any demonstrations in honor of the glorious Democratic victory of Tuesday last.

It was a common occurrence to-day for his visitors to say, as they shook his hand, "You will be the next President of the United States." I heard a dozen of them make that trite observation. To most of these wise remarks the Governor simply returned a pleasant smile, but when one enthusiastic old gentleman, after making the above announcement, continued persistently to press for a response, the Governor said with an inimitable drawl: "Well, I guess that's so." Everybody who sees and converses with Gov. Cleveland is impressed with his resemblance, in manner of speech, in modesty and in persistent good humor, to Abraham Lincoln. "Mark my prediction," said a visitor as he retired from the Executive Office, "Gov. Cleveland will be the people's President and will be the most popular occupant of the White House that that house has had since the days of Abe Lincoln."

"There is one thing that impresses me strongly," said the Governor, in conversation with your correspondent this afternoon, "and that is the number of old men who have called to pay their respects within the last few days. Bless my soul, they are the most enthusiastic and determined old veterans I have ever seen. There have been I don't know how many patriarchal, gray-bearded old fellows who have limped in here to tell me that they would gladly fight rather than see any more Republican frauds triumphant." And the Governor laughed merrily at the recollection of his visitors.

"And what did you say to them, Governor?" I asked.

"Oh, I told them that I guessed there'd be no occasion for fighting, but the sincerity and earnestness of these old fathers of the Democracy, the Northern Democracy, impressed me more than I can tell. Here are men who have been voting the Democratic ticket from middle age until their feet are on the brink of the grave, without a single victory, and they have never once, apparently, become despondent, and are just as enthusiastic to-day as the youngest voters. I've been glad to meet them. It has done me good."

THE OLD RESIDENTS.

They Indulge in a Lively Discussion—The Old Penitentiary.

The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania held its regular monthly meeting in Common Council Chamber last evening, Captain John Killen in the chair. General Pearson stated that he had been authorized by Russell Smith, the well-known Philadelphia artist, to inform the society that he would donate a number of sketches of old city land-marks if the same were acceptable. Secretary Gormley, on the part of the society, expressed hearty thanks for the generous offer and said the Society would endeavor to provide a place where the sketches could be exhibited.

J. P. Fleming then offered a comprehensive eulogy of the late Hon. Thomas James Bigham, who had formerly presided over the association. One clause in the minute stated that Mr. Bigham had represented Allegheny county in the Legislature at a time when it was an honor to be a member of that body. Mr. McCandless was in favor of adopting the minute if the censorious clause was stricken out. He thought the Society would make a mistake by committing itself to a censure of any public body. Thomas Marshall held similar views, and moved that the objectionable passage be omitted. Considerable time was lost in discussing the merits of the Legislature as it is and was. J. P. Fleming expressed the belief that the Legislature had been gradually degenerating, and said that body to-day did not compare with the lawmakers of forty years ago. The arguments on this point became quite warm and somewhat confused the chair. The minute was finally passed in its original form.

Secretary Gormley had Captain Killen on the program for a paper descriptive of steamboats fifty years ago. Mr. Killen apologized for being unable to present the paper until the next meeting.

There being a lack of subjects for discussion, Mr. McCandless said he had seen several articles in the city papers about Herron Foster once securing a copy of the President's message in advance of all the other papers. It had been stated that the message was sent by way of the old canal, but he did not see how this would expedite its transmission. There was quite a discussion on this topic, during which several members had their memories refreshed. A motion was made by Mr. Miller declaring that the sense of the Society was favorable to a retention of the old Penitentiary building. The motion was passed although there was considerable diversity of opinion on the subject. Capt. Killen put himself on record as opposed to retaining any portion of the building when it ceased to be of service. Prof. T. J. Chapman was, on motion, admitted a life member of the Society. A proof of the new certificates of membership was submitted and approved. The next meeting will take place on the second Thursday of December.

He Knows.

Hiram D. Maxfield, formerly of Silver Springs, R. I., has no doubt about the wonderful curative powers of Kidney-Wort. He was so afflicted with Kidney Complaint that he could not stand on his feet from pain and weakness. As soon as he commenced using Kidney-Wort he experienced immediate relief and at once began to grow strong and was relieved of all pain and unpleasantness. He says: "I *know* I have been cured by Kidney-Wort."

—Journalists have been excused from serving on juries in India, the Judge, in so deciding, following the precedent laid down by another Judge in Natal. He went so far as to say that all reporters should be excused from serving on a jury, because, through their presence at preliminary examinations and inquiries, for the purpose of publishing the same as news, they might be in possession of facts which might come out in evidence, and probably they would have prejudged the case.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life sustaining properties invaluable for **Indigestion, Dyspepsia,** nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists. 8-os

IT is painful and annoying to be disturbed in public assemblies by some one coughing or sneezing, especially when you know that there is a remedy like Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup easily to be obtained.

"Itching Piles."—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. *"Swayne's Ointment is a pleasant, sure cure for Piles."*

HOW MAUD S. MADE IT.

Her Extraordinary Achievement in the Blue Grass Country.

(Lexington, Ky., Special.)

About a quarter to 1 Maud S. again appeared, and with her a runabout horse, belonging to Mr. Bonner, a W. D. colt, driven to a sulky by Mike Bowerman, a well-known local reinsman. Bonner took Maud S. easily round the track the reverse way, giving her speed as she passed the stand. Meanwhile the people had been requested to get away from above the wire, as the mare has a fashion of slacking up as she sees the crowd. Bowerman took his place about the half-mile post, and Bair turned at the three-quarter pole, jogged the mare easily down to the distance-stand, then nodded his head to the timers to say he was ready, spun under the wire and got the word "go."

Eagerly every neck was stretched to see the stepping of the mare; watches were out all over the crowd to time the quarters. As she passed the first quarter some one on the judges' stand said "thirty-three!" Another said, "That's right!" Still another said "She won't do it this time," and got the answer "Just you wait and see." The same parties made the half mile 1:04½. A little beyond the half Bowerman waited with his thoroughbred, and, joining the mare, both came on at a fine pace. Those on the judges' stand made the time at the three-quarters 1:37½. Down the home stretch sped the mare and her running escort, Bowerman shouting every second.

There were exclamations upon the beautiful motion of the mare. Just about the distance stand Bair laid on the whip, and, amid cries of "Give it to her," used it several times. Like the wind Maud S. passed under the wire, amid the hearty cheering of the whole concourse, for everybody now knew she had done what she started to do.

Bonner exclaimed: "Time! she's beaten it." Some one else said the time was 2:09¼, when he said: "Either is good enough." In a few moments the timers displayed the figures, 2:09¼, and there were renewed cheers from hundreds of throats.

The official time was: Quarter 0:32¾, half 1:04, three-quarters 1:37, miles 2:09¼.

Mr. Bonner received many hearty congratulations, among others from General Withers, who said. "It's not only done, but beautifully done, without a skip or bobble."

The crowd dispersed after the performance, congratulating each other on having seen what no one ever saw before.

The whole town to-night is talking about the wonderful performance of Maud S. Even the ladies discuss it with animation. The excitement in the Presidential election, which has been so intense here, is submerged by the tidal wave produced by seeing what had never before been accomplished—a mile in 2:09¼.

TRICKS IN POLITICS.

Important Blaine Telegrams Said to Be in Democratic Hands.

(Washington Special N. Y. Post.)

The curious story is told here that the Democratic managers in New York have obtained possession of a very considerable number of the telegrams that have been interchanged between Augusta and the Republican National headquarters in New York since November 4. To understand how this is possible, those who claim to know that it is true, say that it will be well to remember that the fact that two places are connected by wire, and that an operator sits at each end of the wire, does not of itself guarantee that no other person can know what is transmitted; that a wire over so long a circuit as that between New York and Augusta passes through "repeaters," and through a great many instruments where many inquisitive people, who are telegraphers and have good ears, could hear every word that was sent without appearing to listen, that it is not to be forgotten that, until some days after the voting, it was supposed that Jay Gould was very active on behalf of the Republicans, while it is well known that a very large percentage of the active telegraphers of the country have not forgotten their contest with Gould in the strike. There is another report that nearly every day during the present excitement editorials in New York newspapers, not Republican, have been based upon information obtained, no one knows how, from the wire running between Augusta and the Fifth avenue headquarters.

A Great Chance for Literary Men.

From the St. James's Gazette.

The highest prize by a very long way ever offered for a literary performance will be awarded in 1925 to the successful author of a simple biography. Fifty years ago, according to a weekly contemporary, Gen. Arantschejeff, the friend and confidential adviser of the Emperor Alexander I, deposited in the Imperial Bank of Russia the sum of 50,000 roubles, which is to be allowed to accumulate at interest till the first of December, 1925, when the entire amount, principal and interest, is to be handed over to the author of the best work on the life and reign of Alexander I. The St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences will decide on the merits of the different performances sent in, and award the prize, which will by that time amount to the enormous sum of 1,918,000 roubles—about £300,000. A fifth of the amount will be deducted for the cost of printing the work. The remainder will go to the fortunate author; and so for once in a way there will be a literary man millionaire.

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines*,
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures*,
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *restorers*,
—Take all the *Great* health restorers,
—*In short*, take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that *—Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *—concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *—combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOFFAT.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1 1881

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it.—A WORKINGMAN.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hops" or "Hops" in their name.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGE (85 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific to this disease. Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884

FIRM FOOTING AT LAST—CLEVELAND THE PRESIDENT.

The great result has at last been reached on the Presidential vote by the conclusion of the canvass in New York City, on Saturday evening, by which CLEVELAND's plurality over BLAINE in the State, taking the lowest elector on the Democratic ticket and the highest on the Republican, is declared to be 1,087. Some of the Democratic electors will run higher, and we suppose the average plurality will be between twelve and thirteen hundred.

So GROVER CLEVELAND becomes President of the United States and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Vice President, by the votes of twenty States, casting 219 electoral votes. This is precisely the claim that THE POST, in the exercise of its best judgment, put forth the day after the election, and to which it has steadfastly adhered, unshaken by the foolish boasts and bulletins of JONES, ELKINS and BLAINE—to say nothing of the immortal and gone-to-glory WEEKS—that they had political dynamite to explode and frauds to uncover that would give the State to the Republicans.

THE result in New York also demonstrates the care and correctness of the estimates made by the Democratic managers and the leading Democratic and Independent papers of New York, as well as the fraudulent character of Republican pretensions. The second day after the election the CLEVELAND plurality was put at from one to two thousand, and a day later on the face of county returns at twelve and thirteen hundred. There it has remained until the official count gave the exact figures.

No one knows on what the Republican managers were banking in their emphatic claims that the State would surely show a majority on the face of the returns for BLAINE. This was declared a certainty. No figures were given—the figures were all the other way—but the claim was resolutely maintained. With their experience of 1876, and the hastening to New York of men engaged in that great crime, the Democracy of the country naturally took alarm, and the general demonstrations of Saturday week declared a purpose deep down in the Democratic heart that fraud should not be permitted, and even the attempt would be dangerous. At one time the situation was critical, and the country as it were resting on a powder magazine that a spark would have ignited. JAY GOULD's congratulatory dispatch to Governor CLEVELAND told the story of alarm that had penetrated an interest more deeply concerned than any other in stealing the Presidency away from CLEVELAND.

Our own judgment is that there was a plot in New York City, and possibly elsewhere in the State, by the corruption of election officers and the altering of returns, to change the result or throw a taint of fraud over the canvass to be used in the final count by Congress. On no other theory can we understand or explain the persistent claims of Chairman JONES and the National Republican Committee, the Republican organs of the baser sort, and the great sums of money wagered by Republicans after the result as it stands to-day had been semi-officially ascertained. Something underhand was in progress—some devilment hatching. It was not attempted because it meant very serious danger, not alone to the corrupt tools to be used, but to the head devils, no matter how high their place. We acquit Mr. FRANK JONES of any guilty knowledge. He was merely the foolish tool of shrewder men; but that they had convinced him BLAINE was to be counted in is apparent from the tone of his dispatches not only to the general public, but to friends he would not care to deceive and who put up money on the result JONES promised. And WEEKS too. One should not forget WEEKS. He is a precious boon, is WEEKS.

That fraud was not attempted, and that the canvass has gone on in a perfectly fair and legal way, scrutinized in its every move and the count of every vote, as never before in the country, is matter for general congratulation and thanksgiving. One advantage results from the prolonged struggle over the official verification of the vote; the confidence of all parties has been gained that the count is fair and the election was conducted with close observance to all the forms and guards of the law. The excellence of the New York election system has been vindicated. It was fortunate for the Democracy the contest was conducted in the Empire city, in the full glare of a publicity no scheming could cloud or disguise. It was otherwise in 1876, when the visiting statesmen hurried to New Orleans to steal votes, make a false count and a lying return. Relatively TILDEN's claim to the vote of Louisiana was six times stronger than CLEVELAND's to the vote of New York, yet in Louisiana by the most infamous acts an honest and true majority of 6,549 for TILDEN was changed to a lying one of 4,807 for Fraudulent HAYES. Is it any wonder the Democracy all over this broad land were on the alert there should be no repetition of these Republican practices.

—But all danger is happily passed. In a few days the result in New York and the other States will be officially declared, then the electors will meet and cast their votes, Congress will declare the result, and the 4th of March next will witness the inauguration of GROVER CLEVELAND and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS; and, as we all hope, the restoration of honest and economical administration, and the steady progress of the Government in the grand pathway marked by its founders. In this faith THE POST's roosters, who have been both gamy and numerous in the conflict, retire to the sweet solace of their domestic joys, firm in the faith as ever, and at all times ready to sound their clarion notes for truth, justice, liberty, and Democracy, which symbolizes them all.

THE GREAT CABINET PLACE.

There is a growing belief that the most important of the cabinet officers in the future will be the Secretary of the Interior. The Treasury is overflowing with revenues, and the reduction of the public debt proceeds very rapidly. The principal duty there is to guard what is collected, the only real question being how to diminish, not to increase it. In the meantime the greed of corporations and land companies is gaining upon the public domain to an alarming extent, so that the Secretary of the Interior will have the responsibility of arresting the schemes of land grabbers, and see that honest and faithful persons are alone appointed to the offices of Public Surveyor and registers of land offices. It is a peculiar fact that the active agents of BLAINE in the late campaign were all men interested in Territorial possessions, such as large areas of acreage for pasturing cattle, and in the mines and mineral resources of these Territories. ELKINS has disputed land claims aggregating several millions of acres. The head of the Interior Department, it is believed, will soon be recognized as holding the most responsible position under the Government. Under his charge, too, are placed all of the subsidized railroads affected by legislation—especially the Pacific railroads, with the Thurman act to be enforced against them. The Indian question is also expanding with the progress of civilization, and it is thought that within a few years the severalty system will have to be inaugurated in order to relieve the Government from the annually increasing appropriation for feeding them. Year by year the stock of game decreases, and the growth of the country demands their reservations for settlement and cultivation. The industrial schools for Indian children are increasing in attendance and number, so that the elements of civilization are being fostered among the tribal Indians by the presence of their educated sons and daughters. In no department of the Government will the incoming administration find it more important to appoint officials to institute long needed reforms than in the Interior. We believe President CLEVELAND will find it more difficult to select the ideal Secretary of the Interior than fill any other cabinet place.

INSANITY OF PARTISAN HATE.

Governor CLEVELAND when he becomes President will have just about as much power as Mr. GLADSTONE, Prince BISMARCK, or President GREVY to re-establish slavery at the South, pay the rebel debt, or pension rebel soldiers. That is none at all. All honest and intelligent Republicans know this to be a fact; but nevertheless weak people at the North during the canvass were deluded with the idea the rebel debt would be paid and rebel soldiers pensioned and Union soldiers *un*-pensioned if CLEVELAND succeeded. But these were harmless inventions, compared with filling the minds of the ignorant negroes of the South with the idea CLEVELAND's election meant their re-enslavement. This was the work of the Southern contingent, led by such rascals as MAHONE, KELLOGG, CLAYTON and others, encouraged by the party at the North. They took no account of the ignorance and credulity of the African race. It did not pass from them as did the Northern inventions about rebel debts, pensions, etc., as a mere electioneering make-shift. It became a serious reality—with the poor deluded blacks a solemn fact—of dreadful import to them and their families.

What are the consequences of this wickedness? We see it in the revival of lawlessness and incendiary fires at the South, consuming whole towns, the financial results of which are felt by Northern insurance companies, with their Republican stockholders.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which had part in these incendiary appeals to the negro race, yesterday devoted a column in specious to their results. They came as a fitting sequel to this same *Gazette's* attempt to raise a business panic in this community because of CLEVELAND's election. It would gladly chronicle the confirmation of its dismal prophecies, by universal bankruptcy and hungry workmen, just as it declares:

> Georgia has to-day been the scene of two exciting sensations, both of which are supposed to be the result of political excitement and *the belief among the negroes* that the return of the Democratic party to power means the re-establishment of slavery.

Who taught the negroes that belief? And then we have accounts of their insane scare, attempting to destroy two or three towns in Georgia, with attendant mobs. Dublin, with 3,000 inhabitants, was the scene of a "race war," and in Brunswick between seventy-five and eighty buildings were destroyed by the torch of the incendiary, involving a loss of $300,000, probably as great to it as three millions to Pittsburgh. While the fire was raging, the *Gazette* says:

> One negro was overheard saying: "Cleveland had his torchlight procession Thursday night, and Blaine is having his to-night." This statement is vouched for by men of undoubted veracity. The cause of the fire is to be rigidly investigated, and if caught, the incendiary will be summarily dealt with.

The misguided negroes of course will be the sufferers. The Caucasian with wife, children, property and social order involved knows how to protect himself against odds of a hundred to one.

There is little difference in principle or enormity between the *Gazette's* invitation to a business panic in Pittsburgh, with false representations of the business situation to create such a panic, and these incendiary appeals that drive Southern negroes to arson and murder.

If the Republicans can stand it we presume the Democrats can. Only the responsibility must be placed where it belongs.

THE OFFICES UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The Republicans are much concerned about the alleged greed of the Democrats for public office. As they have been debarred from the Federal service for twenty-four years, except to the extent of constituting a large proportion of the men in the ranks during the civil war, a position with the inconvenience of meagre pay and some personal danger, it would not be a matter of wonder if they manifested an ambition for the nice paying and easy working positions the Republicans have come to think exclusively their own perquisites, and a purpose to oust them little else than a personal outrage. But the fact of it is, the Democrats are taking matters very coolly about the offices. Their long abstinance has cut down to small proportions in the party the class of office seekers and professional politicians, while the possession of power has developed this class among Republicans to extraordinary proportions. Whenever a vacancy has occurred in a good paying Federal office in Pennsylvania, the last ten years, the Capital has been fairly stormed by delegations in the interest of hungry aspirants. The present Postmaster of Pittsburgh was appointed on snap judgment and without notice, Congressman ERRETT stated, to prevent an inroad of claimants. And the fact that a vacancy will occur in the office of United States District Attorney a few weeks before Governor CLEVELAND is inaugurated, has induced a Republican clamor that some one of their partisans should get the commission for four years. They seem to have no sense of decency and propriety. Marshals and United States Attorneys are peculiarly the offices that should be in entire sympathy with the incoming administration if its pledges of reform and renovation are to be kept, as we believe they will be. It is in these offices there have been the greatest scandals, malfeasance and oppression. Not only have grave abuses been tolerated, but rogues in other departments of the public service secured immunity. On general principles therefore we should say Republican aspirants will be very foolish to overexert themselves to secure the brief tenure of an important office that must necessarily be in close sympathy with the avowed purposes of the new administration. We think this a common sense view.

We believe in this matter of changes in the public service, President CLEVELAND will make haste slowly, and that anything like an unseemly scramble for place will be discouraged. The civil service law, to whose principles the President-elect is committed, will be maintained and fairly enforced. The Republicans in Congress supported it as a measure to keep in place the subordinates they so unmercifully plucked. In passing it, they rejected all propositions looking to any fair representation of Democrats in the offices coming under its provisions. Hereafter it will be administered in good faith, and not with the idea of using its machinery to partisan advantage. Democrats in other words will have a fair show for that representation in the subordinate grades their numbers and political justice demand.

Senator DON CAMARON undoubtedly voiced the sentiment of the controlling spoils brigade of the Republican party when he declared the Republican Senate would make a united opposition to the appointment of Federal officers by President CLEVELAND. As Senator CAMERON has filled every office in Pennsylvania, and wherever else he had power, with his henchmen, and the doing of this has been the sum and substance of his Senatorial services, his view is natural and thoroughly Cameronian, but it is one that will not be sustained by the country. There will be no repetition of the unseemly conflict between the Senate and ANDREW JOHNSON. The election meant change, and change there will be. Mr. CAMERON's partisans would have had a small chance if Mr. BLAINE had been elected, and every principle of civil service reform demands his prostitution of the public service in Pennsylvania should be broken up root and branch. That we accept as one of the certainties.

Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, cool and wary as he always is, takes care to repudiate at the outset the plan of action CAMERON marks out for Republican Senators, and says it would be extremely bad policy for them to invite a contest with the President about the offices. SHERMAN's political grasp takes in other considerations than patronage. CAMERON's don't.

In this connection it is worth while to note the provisions of the tenure of office law, on which Senator CAMERON relies to maintain *his* hold on the public patronage. The original law of 1867, very rigid in its provisions, has been materially modified by the act of 1869, framed to please General GRANT, which is now in force. The law as it stands, after repealing certain provisions of the law of 1867, authorizes the President during any recess of the Senate "in his discretion to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (except Judges of the courts) until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion by the designation of another to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime." The person so designated is also entitled to receive the salary and emoluments of the office while there. Within thirty days after the meeting of the next session of the Senate, the President is required by the act to nominate persons to fill all vacancies, whether made "in his discretion" or not, and if the Senate refuses to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of a suspended officer, then the President is authorized to nominate another person as soon as practicable. But if no appointment is made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the office, as was provided in the old act, is to remain in abeyance without salary or emoluments and the duties are to be performed by the person who under the law would be required to perform them in case of a vacancy.

The old law restored the removed official to his place in case the Senate refused to confirm the new appointee. That is, it undertook to take from the President his constitutional power of removal, and in this respect the law was clearly unconstitutional and void, although the Republican Senate used it in the warfare with ANDREW JOHNSON with great effect. The law as it stands recognizes the power of removal as existing in the President, but in case the Senate declines to confirm his appointees, the duties of the office are to be performed by the subordinate who would be required to perform them in case of vacancy caused by death or otherwise. This is very different from reinstating the removed official, about which we have recently heard certain boasts in Republican circles in Pittsburgh.

However, we anticipate no unusual conflict between the President and the Senate on these questions. Mr. DON CAMERON will not be sustained by his associates. The Senate of 1885 will be very different from the Senate of 1867, with only nine Democratic members.

BLAINE'S DYING WAIL.

There have been defeated candidates for President before Mr. BLAINE, but none on whom defeat has set so hard, or who insisted on exposing their sores to the people—posing as a martyr or trifling with the peace of the country by incendiary harrangues. Two days after election when exact results were in dispute, and no one could speak from accurate knowledge, he claimed New York certain for himself, and threw out lying charges of Democratic frauds. He directed the Republican Committee in its foolish pretensions that kept the country in a turmoil for a week. Now that there is no longer dispute of Governor CLEVELAND's election, BLAINE creates the occasion for the delivery of a speech that has no parallel in its mischievous character and partisan falsehood by anything that has ever emanated from a defeated Presidential candidate. Mr. DON CAMERON says his purpose is to pose as a martyr for the next campaign; but, be that as it may, there is conclusive evidence in this harrangue of BLAINE's unfitness for the Presidency and the narrow escape the country has had. It especially vindicates the action of the Independent Republicans who repudiated his nomination. How different his acceptance of results from that of General HANCOCK four years years ago, defeated by a paltry six thousand on the popular vote while BLAINE is buried under an avalanche of a hundred thousand. States that GARFIELD carried repudiated him, or with a single exception, gave him decreased pluralities. This awakening of the conscience of his own party against a candidate tattooed with personal and official dishonesty and falsehood, he deftly turns aside by raising the worn-out slogan of the solid South, intimidation and bulldozing to account for his defeat; for which he has no more authority than for his impudent claim two days after election that he had surely carried New York. The habit of lying has become ingrained in this audacious demagogue.

If there is any intelligible purpose in this speech it is to stem the tide of Southern progress and the rapid sinking of sectional debate and prejudice; it is to influence the negroes at the South to the point of a war of races and the passions of the unthinking at the North. What cares this baffled gamester in politics and jobber in legislation for the peace and prosperity of the country? Defeated—humiliatingly and overwhelmingly defeated—in the ambition of his life, as a recompense and revenge he would rekindle the fires of civil strife, bankrupt business and disintegrate the Union. Like LUCIFER, he would rather rule in hell than serve in heaven. His future hopes seem centered in creating strife and tumult.

He rails over the results of the constitutional amendments imposed on the country by his own party, and against which the Democracy protested. BLAINE and his party are responsible for negro suffrage. They forced it through to accomplish a temporary partisan purpose against the warnings of their ablest statesmen, that it would return to plague its inventors. Governor MORTON, of Indiana, was one of these sagacious counsellors. Under these constitutional amendments, the South has the 153 electoral votes BLAINE would deprive them of unless it votes as he demands. Under the same constitution the six New England States have twelve Senators, while New York with two million more inhabitants has but two. He does not point out that near two million of Democratic voters in New York, Pennsylvania and New England are deprived of all representation in the Federal Senate by unjust and thieving apportionments, while the Republicans secure their control in the most important branch of the national Legislature from these States, by the systematic disfranchisement of Democrats. BLAINE has always upheld knifing other people's oxen, and only growls when his own are gored.

In his abuse of the South, BLAINE is palpably and notoriously insincere and dishonest. One can have some respect for an honest, misguided fanatic, but this rant of BLAINE's is pure, unadulterated trashy demagogism. In six months he will be wheedling and toadying to the South if he can make it the price of his admission to the ground floor of some big speculation where he can coin money by dishonest practices. That is the story of his life. Up until West Virginia voted against him in October he was full of honeyed words for our "Southern brethren;" but when the mountaineers weighed his palaver and sham professions at their just value, and rejected him and his pretensions, in the rest of his canvass he turned loose the devil of sectional hatred and prejudice. "The elements "which separated the two sections of "our common country," said BLAINE in his letter of acceptance last July, "are fast disappearing. Prejudices "have yielded and are yielding, while "a growing cordialty warms the North-"ern and Southern heart alike. Can "anyone doubt that between the "sections confidence and esteem are "to-day more marked than at any "period in the sixty years preceding "the election of President LINCOLN. "If there be occasional and violent out-"breaks in the South against this peace-"ful progress, the public opinion of "the country regards them as ex-"ceptional, and hopefully trusts that "each will prove the last."

Thus spoke the candidate beseeching the South for votes, in his much lauded letter of acceptance. But the South would neither be humbugged, bribed nor bullied, all of which BLAINE tried. Failing in his desperate ambition, he lets loose on these people the vials of his wrath, his baffled ambition, his lost chances of Presidential jobbery and stealing.

But it is all for nothing. It turns the lights more fully on a repudiated and rejected trickster. By this speech people know BLAINE better than they ever did before. He dies hard, and without dignity, and the funeral oration he pronounces on himself will excite disgust and derison even from his own supporters, and give the great mass of the American people additional reason to thank God the integrity and intelligence of the country defeated his election and has closed up his public career.

Now that the Republicans acquiesce in the defeat of Mr. BLAINE, it is well they should know why the claim of BLAINE's election was held on to till the last ditch. It appears the National Republican Committee is $120,000 in debt. After the celebrated dinner given to BLAINE in New York there was given assurance by some of the wealthy men who enjoyed it that they would see that all debts contracted by the committee would be met and canceled. With this open limit the committee incurred obligations conditioned upon future payment. When a day or two after the election these men were called upon to make good that assurance there was a general failure to collect the promised money, because of BLAINE's known defeat. To extricate themselves from this dilemma the committee claimed BLAINE's election, for the double reason that under such a state of affairs some of the rich men who had promised would pay up and meanwhile it would give time to levy an extra assessment on the faithful, who were deluded with the idea that under a "fair count" BLAINE was elected. The ruse only partially succeeded, as the committee is still in deep water, heavily freighted with a debt it can not discharge.

CONGRESSMAN COX, in his remarks in Tammany Hall, a few nights since, said: "There was one thing that amazed the old politicians. It was what was designated as the quiet vote. To the old politicians it appeared as a cable street car did to the San Francisco Chinaman. There was 'no pushee, no pullee, but allee samee go like hellee.'" Mr. Cox has hit the nail on the head. There were many fearless and outspoken mugwumps in the campaign just ended, but it was the silent vote that played the mischief. And this vote was not all recorded in favor of the Democratic candidates. In Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut there were many thousands of Democratic workingmen who were misled into voting for BLAINE. The extraordinary defection of Irish voters from the Democracy was one of the most mysterious and quiet political moves we have ever known. We always held it was in "the next town," but it happened to be right here, two or three thousand in Allegheny county and 30,000 in the State.

THE attempt to explain Rev. BURCHARD's alliterative sentence of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion by saying his utterance was "Mormonism" instead of Romanism, don't hold together; it is quite too thin. The Baptist Ministers' Conference in Brooklyn undertakes to justify the charge, but claim it was a mistake to charge the Democratic party with affiliation with Romanism, while the fact was clear that it was JAMES G. BLAINE who was in affiliation with Cardinal MCCLOSKY during the entire campaign. The Moderator demanded proof, to which the Rev. FULTON responded:

> I say it won't do for us to say it isn't true. Here is the fact that from the time that General Sherman's wife got Mr. Blaine's daughter to marry that man, who is old enough to be her grandfather, throughout the whole land there has been this Roman Catholic boom for Blaine.

The vote shows the boom got along very well until the preachers got together and kicked over the pail, and now they re-echo the emphatic language of JOHN W. CHAMPANT, of this city: "It would have been well if Dr. BURCHARD had never been born." The bigotry and intolerance of preachers who undertake to mix their religion and politics is confined to the Republican party, and from the mess they have made in this campaign it is not likely they will be called upon by that party for help hereafter.

THE official vote of the State by counties, printed elsewhere, shows a total vote of 899,328 against a total in 1880 of 874,783—an increase of only a little over 24,000, when there should have been an increase at the usual rate, of about ten per cent., or 87,000. CLEVELAND's vote falls below HANCOCK's 14,643, and BUTLER's below WEAVER's 3,666, while BLAINE's vote exceeds GARFIELD's 29,100. It is not an inviting subject to go into the vote by detail, even to extract morals. Westmoreland changed its 800 for HANCOCK to 3 for BLAINE. Luzerne 2,500 for HANCOCK, to 900 for BLAINE, Schuylkill 2,300 for HANCOCK, to 72 for BLAINE, and so on. It will be a nice vote, that of this year, for Chairman HENSEL to count gains on hereafter.

THE threatened conflict in England over the Franchise bill has been adjusted. The Conservatives have agreed to accept the Government measure enlarging the franchise, and pass it through the House of Lords provided a redistribution bill is introduced satisfactory to both parties. There may be differences on this measure, but the great point gained by the Conservatives is that it will be considered by a House of Commons elected on the basis of the existing rather than the enlarged suffrage. The redistribution measure is somewhat analagous to apportionment bills in this country.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Republican papers are sympathizing with Governor CLEVELAND on the trouble he will have about the offices. Mr. BLAINE would have liked a little trouble of this sort, and got along without the sympathy.

WE hear of no suspensions in any manufacturing establishment in this vicinity in consequence of the election of CLEVELAND. They are not in dread of any change in the tariff, and only ask for customers and slight advance in prices.

NOT alone in the South, but throughout the North colored men were assured that slavery would be re-established. Upon this assurance they have acted in many portions of the South, and it will require time to have them assured of the falsity of this incendiary and monstrous language.

THE gossips now are very busy marrying off the President-elect. One story engages Mr. CLEVELAND to a young lady in Niagara Falls, and another assigns a prominent society lady of Buffalo to the honor of presiding over the White House. Fortune is smiling on Mr. CLEVELAND as she has seldom smiled upon mortal, and she could confer no greater favor now than to provide him with a noble, strengthening help-meet—one who would embellish the White House household and divide in many ways the cares and responsibilities of the Administration.

TWO DAYS before election BARNUM, the Jimblaine Showman, wrote to the *Tribune* that in the event of CLEVELAND's election he would sell his Bridgeport real estate at one-fourth less than its assessed value. Mr. BARNUM knows more about circus posters than he does of current politics, as is sufficiently evident from the fact that BARNUM's Bridgeport agent, the *World* says, asks to-day $60 a rod for land which BARNUM offered at $40 a rod last summer, and this advance in price has been made since CLEVELAND's election was announced, so that CLEVELAND's success seems to have enhanced the value of some of BARNUM's Bridgeport real estate full fifty per cent.

COLONEL BAYNE—not the next Secretary of War by a long shot—complains in his *Penny Press* that the Stalwarts could have elected BLAINE had they been for him. Instead they "basely betrayed both him and their party." Possibly. But on the other hand the Stalwarts allege Judge FOLGER could have been elected had BLAINE been for him, and if CLEVELAND was good enough for Governor why not for President? "No taint of party disloyalty attaches to BLAINE," says the not-to-be War Minister. He sold out FOLGER and BEAVER, retort the Stalwarts, to gratify his personal hatred of CONKLING and CAMERON. There is a great deal of truth telling going on. Proceed, dearly beloved.

Counterfeiting a Valuable Article.

The publisher of the *Madison County Record* writes from Huntsville, ARK., as to the effect of Brown's Iron Bitters on his wife. Mr. Daugherty says, "My wife has been using the Bitters for some months; the effect in her case is remarkable." He also writes that owing to counterfeits and imitations, it was difficult to get the genuine article. That difficulty has now been remedied; imitators have been exposed and put to flight. There, as elsewhere, Brown's Iron Bitters can be had of all the respectable druggists at a dollar a bottle.

(For The Pittsburgh Post.)

JAMES AND GROVER.

We may talk of James and Grover,
As the bully boys that led:
But the battle now is over
And you "painted all things red."
We may speak of James and Grover,
As the ones on whom we bet;
But the betting time is over
And left Jimmy in the wet.

Let us give a cheer for Grover,
And a sigh for Jimmy Blaine;
For the first has fit in clover,
And the latter's nearly slain.
So good Grover, please remember,
Our poor Jimmy, brave and bold,
How his fighting this November,
Left him in the freezing cold.

So good-by, we'll have to trust you,
Since you won the White House clique,
And perhaps the ones that cust you
Will be glad that you are there,—
For we're going, yes we're going,
Up the classic stream called Salt:
And we own there is no knowing
At what point our crowd will halt.

—NOVUS HOMO, A Philosophical Republican.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

DIPHTHERIA in a dangerous form is prevalent in Chicago.

SARDOU is of the opinion that Sarah Bernhardt's heart is surely broken this time. Poor Sarah!

THE youngest member-elect of Congress is Robert M. La Follett, of Wisconsin. He is twenty-eight.

MR. ANGELO BECK has modeled a bust of Cardinal Manning, having had five sittings from his Eminence.

AFTER Thanksgiving St. John will begin his canvass for 1888. He has come out of the wilderness to stay.

ETHEL: "Oh, mamma, I've got such a pain!" Mother: "Where, dear?" Ethel (a refined child:) "In my sash, mamma."

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, in his D. K. E. address at Rochester, alluded to Abraham Lincoln as "the man who made black white."

AFTER his visit to Naples King Humbert refrained from visiting his wife and child for three weeks, to avoid infecting them with cholera germs.

HOW are the mighty fallen! Blaine's book, "Twenty Years in Congress," is now sold in New York for $4 99. Before election it was everywhere held at $6 50.

OWING to the folly of the railroad companies it is now cheaper to go than stay. One can ride first-class from New York to Buffalo for $3 50, Chicago $9, Kansas City $11, or San Francisco, $167. To New Orleans the rates vary from $25 to $36.

MRS. JESSE PUTNAM celebrated her one hundredth birthday in the town of Danvers, Mass., last Firday. Her husband, who was a nephew of General Israel Putnam, and one of the anti-slavery agitators, died twenty-three years ago, after a married life of fifty-six years.

A CYNICAL old bachelor, who firmly believes that all women have something to say on all subjects, recently asked a female friend: "Well, madam, what do you hold on this question of female suffrage?" To him the lady responded calmly: "Sir, I hold my tongue."

SIGNOR ANTONNICOLA claims to have succeeded in acclimatizing coffee to the Roman Campagna, which, he avers, may be grown there at a profit enormously in excess of that now derived from land there. His sanguine opinions are not largely shared in view of the wintry blasts from the Apennines.

BRIDGEPORTERS are still laughing at P. T. Barnum for his ante-election offer to sell all his real estate one-third less than its value if Cleveland were elected. How sincere was his proclamation is shown by the fact that a lot which he offered during the summer at $40 a rod he now refuses to sell at less than $60 a rod.

M. CHARCOT describes a hysterical patient who slept uninterruptedly for fifty-four days. The noise of a gong beaten violently at her bedside was unperceived, yet she was able to eat and drink, and all the functions connected with nutrition were performed without difficulty. The awakening was spontaneous, and found the patient in good health. She did not know she had been unconscious for nearly eight weeks.

LIEUTENANT GREELY was in Washington a few days ago, and is beginning to look as he did before he started on his ill-fated voyage. He says he is yet weak, but in other respects is well. "I found my memory was impaired," he continued, "When I got among old acquaintances, men whom I could recognize one day and call by name, I could not name upon meeting them on the next day. That trouble has been overcome."

THE Richmond (Va.) *State* (Dem.) says: "But a few days ago a young colored woman of remarkable intelligence and of kindly nature, who has been long employed in a family whose members are as much attached to her as she is to them, was asked if she had not been told that if the party to which her employer belonged should win the election she would become a slave, and her reply was that she had been told this ever since she was a little child."

PRINCE GEORGE, son of the Prince of Wales, was a popular and smart middy on board both the Bacchante and Canada, and he is now proving himself an apt student at the Royal Naval College, where he enjoys no special privilege over other sub-lieutenants, and by his frank, genial ways is quite a favorite. He took a first-class certificate for seamanship, and is rapidly qualifying himself for appointment to one of the vessels of the Mediterranean fleet.

An Organ's Grim Humor.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Pennsylvania didn't do much towards making Cleveland President, but it is ready to furnish an entire cabinet in case he is elected. Here is what the Democrats of Pennsylvania might offer in that event:

Secretary of State	William A. Wallace
Secretary of the Treasury	Samuel J. Randall
Secretary of the Interior	Chauncey F. Black
Secretary of War	A. K. McClure
Secretary of the Navy	Frank McLaughlin
Postmaster General	W. U. Hensel
Attorney General	Lewis C. Cassidy / Daniel Dougherty.

Then there are Malcolm May, J. P. Barr, Charles R. Buckalew and various others who may be thrown in for any other good places that are lying around loose.

WHITE RIVER, W. T., Oct. 21, 1881.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: My wife suffered for over twenty years with rheumatism in her hips and legs. On reading your almanac she positively believed that your Sarsaparilla would cure her. She has taken four bottles and is now as well as ever she was in her life. I feel it my duty to send you my sincere thanks.

C. ENGELORN.

BLAINE'S BLUSTER.

"Gracefully Bowing to the Will of the Majority."

Vigorously Waving the Bloody Shirt and Crying Solid South.

Predicting That Laborers Will Work For 35 Cents a Day.

Asserting That the Wishes of the Majority Have Been Stifled.

AUGUSTA, ME., November 18.—A large number of the devoted personal and political friends of MR. BLAINE serenaded him this evening as an expression of their personal good will and admiration of his conduct of the national campaign. They marched through streets under the marshalship of Colonel Frank Nye. When they reached Blaine's house their compliments and friendly regards were expressed in a speech by Herbert M. Heath, Esq., of the Kennebec bar. Mr. Blaine responded as follows, his speech being continually interrupted by applause:

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS—The national contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one, I am sure, of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation not only to you, but all the politicians of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the state, has come back in this campaign to the old-fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lived for thirty years, and to whom I am attached by all the ties that ennoble human nature, and give joy and dignity to life. After Maine—indeed, along with Maine—my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than eighty thousand votes? A popular indorsement which has deeply touched my heart and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old Commonwealth, an affection which I inherited from my ancestors, and which I shall transmit to my children.

But I do not limit my thanks to the State of my residence and the State of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends in New England, who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines who, stepping aside from their ordinary avocations, made my cause their cause, and to loyalty, and principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle. But the achievements for the Republican cause in the East are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. In that magnificent cordon of States that stretches from the foothills of the Alleghenies to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so loftily that but a single State failed to join in the wide acclaim of triumph.

Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State, who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles; who fought foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every two thousand would have given us the victory in the nation. Indeed, a change of little more than five thousand votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard and would have made the North as solid as the South. My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workingmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own fireside interests.

The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than four hundred thousand—almost half a million, indeed—of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid South, and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the national Government. Speaking not at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the Government to the South is a great national misfortune; it is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, and because it introduces into a republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct of an American is equality—equality of right—equality of privilege—equality of political power—that equality which says to every citizen: "Your vote is just as good, just as potential as the vote of any other citizen." That cannot be said to-day in the United States.

The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two Presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population, and yet the colored population with more than 1,10,,000 legal votes, have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those States where they have a majority of more than a hundred thousand they are deprived of free suffrage and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven States that comprised the rebel Confederacy had by the census of 1880 seven and a half millions white population and five million three hundred thousand colored population. The colored population almost to a man desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder, whenever violence and murder are thought necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there, it would be bad enough; but it does not stop there; for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population in the South to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North. To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes:

In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, have in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes. They have 2,80,,000 white people, and over 300,000 colored people. In the North the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California, have likewise in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes, and they have a white population of 5,60,,000 just double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no colored population. It is, therefore, evident that the white men in those Southern States by usurping and absorbing the right of the colored men are exerting just double the political power of the white men of the Northern States. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the North. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if Presidential Electors are assigned to the South by reason of the negro population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in the election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that a Southern white man in the Gulf States is entitled to double the political power of a Northern white man in the Lake States—it is to affirm that Confederate a soldier shall wield twice the influence in the nation that a Union soldier can, and that a perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the Southern white man in the Government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped it upon Saxon churl.

This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With the Southern Democracy triumph in their States and in the nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree; wages which will amount as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash, perhaps, to 35 cents per day, if averaged over the entire South. The white laborer in the North will soon feel the distinctive effect of this upon his own wages. The Republicans have clearly seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the South must be raised to a just recompense of the labor, or wages in the North would be ruinously lowered, and the party have steadily worked for the former result. The reverse influence will now be set in motion, and that condition of affairs produced which, years ago, MR. LINCOLN warned the free laboring men of the North against, will prove hostile to their independence, and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages.

A mere difference in the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard of wages in contiguous and adjacent States, and the voluntary will be compelled to yield to the involuntary. So completely have the colored men in the South been already deprived by the Democratic party of their Constitutional and legal rights as citizens of the United States that they regard the advent of that party to national power as the signal of their re-enslavement, and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the North realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentious fact that the Democratic Senators who come from the States of the late Confederacy, all—and I mean all without a single exception—personally participated in the rebellion against the National Government. It is a still more significant fact that in those States no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be to-day, has the slightest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of zealous service in the war against the Government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification, should be called now to rule over the Union. All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war and elevates into practical command of the American Government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the Government and I mean all that my words imply. The South furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party, and they will step to the command of the Democrats as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position for thirty years before the war.

Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among the citizens of a free republic; there cannot be a minority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for country, all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the Pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock and from liberty-loving parents who came to the Delaware with William Penn. It becomes the painful question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and a settlement and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will, at least, establish the equality of white men under the National Government, and will give to the Northern man, who fought to preserve the Union, as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the Southern man who fought to destroy the Union.

The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and fate of candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely—I may say instinctively—I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the Presidency. Toward him personally, I have no cause for the slightest ill-will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of its power impresses upon it from the hour of its birth.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

Interesting Descriptions of Its Procedure and Objects by a Jesuit

(Baltimore Special to N. Y. Herald.)

One of the most prominent of the Jesuit Fathers of this city, a member of the Council, gives the following description of the inner workings of the Council: "It is astonishing what intense interest is taken by all, laity as well as clery, in the present deliberations of the prelates. Everybody seems fully sensible that the enactments which are likely to be its outcome will place the church on a firmer basis and footing. The subject matter for discussion by the Council was fully mapped out by a committee of erudite theologians during the months of August, September and October. This has been divided off among twelve committees, composed of bishops and theologians, who daily assemble to investigate the matter referred to them. The result of the day's labor of each committee is carefully drawn up by one of its members, and this written report is read as soon as possible in one of the public assemblies. After the reading of the reports the prompter of the Council suggests that any clergyman whose views are different from those expressed in the report be allowed to deliver his opinion. The matter having been freely discussed, it is then submitted to the bishops for private consideration, who finally give their votes, the decision depending on the majority of suffrages.

BY THE BISHOPS' VOTES

"The decision of all questions is left exclusively to the bishops and archbishops, to whom alone belongs the full power of voting. Nothing discussed will be made public till the decrees have been ratified by Rome, for no decison of any Council is binding until it has received the seal of the true successor of St. Peter in the see of Rome. Everything being conducted in secret session, it is impossible to state authoritatively the precise nature of the affairs under consideration on this or that day. It is well known, however, that such Plenary Councils are not assembled for the purpose of formulating dogmatical definitions in matters of faith. They deal solely with matters of discipline. A general profession of faith is made on the opening day, and it is quite possible that the bishops here will explicitly declare their adhesion to the definition of the late Vatican Council, which has been held since the second Plenary Council of Baltimore. The higher education of the clergy, the manner of raising funds for churches by fairs and picnics, mixed marriages, the establishment of some graduation in the ranks of the clergy and the public school question will be the principal subjects for the action of this Council."

Unsurpassed

Gents' Rubber Boots, light weight sole, Leather Soles; will outwear 3 pairs common rubber boots, only $5 00, at
G. D. SIMEN'S,
WF 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

BADLY FRIGHTENED.

Quordam Republicans Appealing to Cleveland

To Observe the Civil Service By Keeping Them in Office.

Blaine's Frantic Railings Against the South

Pronounced Sheer Demagoguery by a Colored Leader.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Clapp threw up the sponge to-day and closed his blackmailing bureau. The big portraits of "Me and Jack" have been taken out of the windows, and in their stead appear posters notifying the public that the quarters are "For Rent." Clapp issued a circular demanding contributions from the clerks to secure a fair count as late as the 12th inst. in response to a telegram from the only Weeks. He got no money on the last call, and although reports from New York to-day state that Weeks is still holding out, he will henceforth find no responsive chord to his stirring appeals in the breast of old Clapp, who mournfully goes about the streets like a man without a party and without a country, and to whom the procurement of "voluntary contributions," is a lost art. Clapp is a sorrowful figure.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

It is a singular circumstance in connection with the late election that the subordinates of the Government who were loudest in their advocacy of Blaine, those who went so far as to blacklist for discharge clerks who refused to be bulldozed by the demands of the committee, and even to talk about counting Cleveland out, are now strongest in their devotion to Civil Service Reform. They took the chances of war, and now they don't want to abide by the result. They are writing frantic appeals to Curtis and Schurz to save them, after having plied them with abusive epistles for the past three months. They are even appealing directly to Cleveland, and from their talk one would get the impression that the people had elected a Republican and not a Democratic President. The fears and foreboding lest Cleveland may change some of the fellows stowed away in snug sinecures, as expressed for instance by that red hot Blaine man, Frank Truesdell, in to-day's Baltimore *American*, are pathetically set forth and are very affecting.

TURNING OUT THE RASCALS.

The first step in the direction of civil service reform, however, will not be to regard the apprehensions of the clerks, but to break up the rings, turn out the rascals wherever found and abolish useless offices. This work alone will involve the change of more than half the civil service. Cleveland will, it is believed, do this work thoroughly and is not to be deterred from it by sentimental appeals or partisan rancor.

The scheme attributed to Don Cameron, by which the Senate is to tie the new President hand and foot, will not work. It may answer Cameron's purpose to get the support of the Federal officeholders in Pennsylvania in his Senatorial aspirations by holding out this inducement, but the Harrisnfts and Nevins and McClearys and Dravos and Stones will go just the same, and Cleveland will experience little difficulty in bringing the Senate to terms. There is good reason for the belief that Arthur will have nothing to do with any such conspiracy to degrade the new President or thwart his design to put the Government in the hands of its friends. When Cleveland shall come in and call the Senate together in extraordinary session to confirm his cabinet and other leading appointments, he will have favors to grant as well as to receive, and it will be something extraordinary if he does not virtually have his way, as did even the fraudulent Hayes with a Democratic Senate.

BLAINE'S INCENDIARY SPEECH.

MR. BLAINE'S speech at Augusta last night, in which he rent the bloody shirt in twain, is severely condemned as a narrow, sectional, malignant and untimely utterance. There is no doubt that the negro population of the South is alarmed and restive at the approach of a Democratic administration. Their carpetbag leaders and preachers have dinned the fear of Democracy into their ears so persistently that the more ignorant of them actually believe they will be remanded to slavery when Cleveland comes in. The purpose of every citizen, of whatever politics, North or South, should be to allay the fears of these people, as the Southern newspapers and leaders like Wade Hampton are engaged in doing. But Blaine, in the soreness of his defeat, forgets the kind words he had for the South in his letter of acceptance when he expected to carry the Virginias, and rails like a fish woman at the South when he knows it can only have an incendiary effect and add to the threatened danger from the blacks.

A COLORED MAN ON COLORED MEN.

Henry C. Atwood, United States Consul to San Domingo, a colored Republican politician of Louisiana, talks freely of the condition of the colored people in the South. He says he took the stump and spent money for Blaine in his State, not because he liked Blaine, but as a party man. The colored men in the South, he says, do not like Blaine on account of his opposition to the Force bill, and it was impossible to get up any enthusiasm for him.

"The colored people in the South," he said, "have been deserted by the party since 1876 and they are not depressed by Blaine's defeat. They think, on the contrary, that the election of Cleveland is going to prove a benefit to them. You see there are two factions in the Democratic party in the South. The ring Democrats or Bourbons, and the Silk Stockings, who are the business men and best citizens in the South. These will be thrown further apart by Cleveland's election. They will form two parties and only will be the only party in the South the colored people will divide between. Some of the Bourbons and some of the Silk Stockings. There will be any race lines. There will be two white parties each with a colored following, which will greatly improve the condition of the colored people. The ring men expect to be recognized by Cleveland, but judging from Mr Cleveland's action as Governor of New York, I should say they will be disappointed. The silk stockings will come to the front and the best element in the South will reign."

THE UTTERANCE OF A DEMAGOGUE.

"Have you read Mr. Blaine's speech?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; that's all bosh. Why didn't he think of all that when he voted against the Force bill? If he had, probably he would not have been defeated. No, the statement that the colored people in the South were not allowed to vote is not true. There is some intimidation in the country districts in the South, but very little in the cities. Certainly Mr. Blaine has no reason to complain. In the Third Louisiana district he got 5,600 majority, while Kellogg was defeated. The colored people vote as they please. Look at Bisbee's district in Florida, for instance. Bisbee was defeated by Republican votes. We form fusions in the South and make trades—the colored people are not generally coerced. In some of the country districts where the white people are as ignorant as the colored—you have no idea how ignorant they are in some places—there are conflicts, but it grows out of the ignorance on both sides. No, sir; the South was not made solid by the Democrats this time.

"Blaine lost every Southern State because the colored people are Stalwarts and supporters of Conkling, Grant and Arthur. We are nearly all Conkling men and the slaughter of Folger hurt Blaine as much in the South as it did in New York. The colored people in the South are going to try to have Arthur and Lincoln nominated in 1888; then some of the Southern States will go Republican. If Cleveland, as President, acts as he did while Governor, he will have the support in 1888 of most of the Northern States, but the Southern Democracy will be against him."

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE.

The Official Returns of the Late Election by Counties.

The following is the official vote of each county in Pennsylvania cast at the recent election for President. The vote for the first Elector-at-Large on the Republican, Democratic, Greenback-Labor and Temperance ticket is given:

COUNTIES.	Blaine, R....	Cleveland, D.	Butler, G. L.	St. John, T....
Adams	3980	3330	32	32
Allegheny	37865	19469	2687	1087
Armstrong	4685	3591	156	275
Beaver	5075	3546	222	138
Bedford	3985	3815	42	31
Berks	9587	16484	97	129
Blair	6396	4649	133	252
Bradford	8405	4216	304	521
Bucks	8191	8304	19	84
Butler	5217	4230	110	387
Cambria	4253	4816	321	179
Cameron	757	590	3	4
Carbon	3250	3392	76	97
Centre	4057	4465	45	98
Chester	10885	7102	85	507
Clarion	2679	3822	394	139
Clearfield	4271	5109	201	122
Clinton	2625	3025	34	69
Columbia	2443	4339	145	130
Crawford	7231	5633	1190	644
Cumberland	4650	3375	46	165
Dauphin	9394	6378	170	128
Delaware	7512	4508	38	171
Elk	1082	1447	127	31
Erie	9240	6726	265	31
Fayette	5855	6734	217	215
Forest	705	437	278	27
Franklin	5570	5261	13	117
Fulton	928	1256	...	13
Greene	2560	4246	2	142
Huntingdon	3913	2908	208	165
Indiana	4607	1979	1186	385
Jefferson	3418	2978	131	112
Juniata	1711	1900	41	19
Lackawanna	9656	6171	146	541
Lancaster	19848	9953	43	297
Lawrence	4322	2048	176	270
Lebanon	5207	2977	14	8
Lehigh	6357	8495	6	82
Luzerne	13800	12854	55	537
Lycoming	5355	3800	365	214
McKean	3820	2980	501	346
Mercer	6357	4861	518	534
Mifflin	2082	2085	2	64
Monroe	1009	3242	3	24
Montgomery	11617	11088	66	215
Montour	1165	1765	79	46
Northampton	6327	9491	84	149
Northumberland	5718	5835	279	191
Perry	3106	2883	2	69
Philadelphia	107388	71288	778	1279
Pike	512	1141	10	10
Potter	1991	1363	183	102
Schuylkill	11372	11300	1420	149
Snyder	2184	1490	7	35
Somerset	4792	2449	24	138
Sullivan	679	1002	136	44
Susquehanna	4717	3394	221	472
Tioga	6714	2681	683	235
Union	2209	1395	6	64
Venango	3961	3432	687	438
Warren	3048	2691	467	422
Washington	6699	3819	410	383
Wayne	2829	2894	11	308
Westmoreland	8349	8346	557	307
Wyoming	1960	2027	33	109
York	8014	11562	4	128

The total vote is as follows:

Blaine	475,804	Cleveland	392,785
Butler	17,002	St. John	15,737

The total vote for Congressmen-at-Large in the State is as follows:

Osborne	476,260	Atwood	9,684
Davis	401,042	Black	10,471

A FEARFUL STORY.

People Dying of an Unknown Disease in Western Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA., November 19.—A tale of deep distress comes from Buchanan, Wise and Dickinson counties, occupying an isolated position on the extreme Western limit of Virginia. For some weeks a fatal disease has been prevalent there and the number of deaths has been terrible. The nature of the disease is yet undefined, but is supposed to arise from poisonous water. The drouth there for months has nearly dried all streams, springs and wells, and it is supposed that the water left is impregnated with mineral poison. A reliable correspondent tells a pitiful story and says that in some cases as many as four corpses were found in a single house.

Mr. W. H. Mahey, of Clarion, Pa., had a perforation on his ear drum and copious discharge in 1881, caused by a cold. In 1882, Dr. Saddler, 804 Penn avenue, completely restored the ear to health. In 1883 he again took cold and another perforation in a different place occurred, followed by a discharge and polypus. Again the Doctor succeeded in healing the perforation. He now hears a watch tick a foot, and conversation well.

5,000 Pairs

Ladies' and Gents' Rubbers; Ladies' at 40c, Gents' at 65c per pair, at
G. D. SIMEN'S,
WF 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

THE Jersey Lily has become quite famous for her beauty, and she means to keep it, too, for hasn't she learned in the great United States to cure colds with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup?

Rubber Boots!

Best first quality Rubber Boots at only $2 50 a pair, at G. D. SIMENS,
WF 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

SCARING NEGROES.

Frightened by Republican Carpet-Baggers and Scalawags.

Told That the Democratic Party Will Enslave Them.

Reassured By Their Preachers and White Friends.

Most of Them Not Fearful That Their Interests Will Be Harmed.

COLUMBIA, S. C. November 19.—The negroes of Laurens, Newberry, Darlington, Abbeville, and several other counties of this State have been very much stirred up and frightened by designing carpet-baggers and scalawags, who have persuaded them that since Cleveland is elected it is the purpose of the white people of South Carolina to enact laws re-establishing the whipping post, and that they intend to whip the negroes upon the slightest provocation, whether found guilty or not. The more ignorant negroes have also been made to believe that in a few years they will be remanded back into slavery.

These absurd stories, though not generally believed by the negroes, have nevertheless had the effect to cause great uneasiness among those who live in the backwoods, and they are getting ready in large numbers to emigrate to Arkansas. It is said that 1,500 will leave Laurens county early next month, and hundreds will leave Abbeville, Darlington, and Newberry counties about the same time.

On the other hand, Prof. D. A. Straker, the well known colored lawyer, who was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but who did not receive his party vote, because the Republican managers did not print his tickets, is quite philosophical over Cleveland's election. He declares that it gives the Democrats their great opportunity, and that perhaps it may be the means of obliterating party distinctions in the South and insuring the highest prosperity of both the white and colored races. He cannot see that anything but good can come of the removal of the Federal officeholders, who have been the stirrers up of strife between the races, and he thinks that the Democrats can by moderation and wisdom unite the colored people with them on one line of political policy. He says that he has done his best to reassure the colored people in some of the upper counties, who, misled by false statements of Democratic intention, have been greatly agitated, and have been seeking to arrange for emigration to the Southwest.

MISREPRESENTATIONS IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, November 19.—The rumors sent out by unscrupulous correspondents concerning race troubles in the South are utterly and absolutely false. Following the announcement of Mr. Cleveland's election to the Presidency, there was a feeling on the part of the colored people that it might forebode disaster. This was added to some extent by the jocularity of some young men, who would laughingly say to colored men that they were now worth $1,000 apiece. The young men did not dream how sensitive colored men were on this point. However, the beginning of alarm was promptly stifled by the leading newspapers of the South, and by such men as Senators Brown and Colquitt, of Georgia; Hampton and Butler of South Carolina, and Morgan and Pugh of Alabama. All of these gentlemen, both in public and in private, have assured the colored people of their safety in the enjoyment of their rights.

The country papers of Georgia, without a single exception, have editorials addressed to the colored people, in which they are kindly urged to pay no attention to idle rumors, but to rest secure in their constitutional rights. As for the colored people themselves, their conduct is admirable. When, during the war, they were left at home with the wives and children of Confederate soldiers at their mercy, they acted with absolute trustworthiness. When, at the close of the war, they were set adrift and were instigated to deeds of devilishness by incendiary white men who came among them from the North, it stands to their ... that they gave but little heed to the ... carpet-baggers. Now, when about to witness the transfer of the Government from the party to which they ascribe their freedom to the party controlled by their former masters, they are admirably cool and do their duty well.

ALARM IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 19.—Since the election of Cleveland the negroes in Virginia have been in a state of alarm owing to an impression, undoubtedly provoked by the Republicans, that they would be re-enslaved if the Democrats got into power. In the past two days, however, their fears have been abated, although many of them are still troubled in mind. Only a few days since an old darky, living near here, killed his cow, and, when asked the reason, said that he knew his old master would claim him, but d——d if his should have his cow.

Last night 200 negroes paraded in the procession here in honor of Cleveland's election. They came from Charlotte and Halifax counties, a distance of 100 miles, to unite in the celebration. Fears were at one time entertained that these negroes would be molested by members of their race here, but they proved unfounded. The colored clubs were the observed of all observers. White men marched by them to protect them against any attacks that might be made upon them by angry members of their race. The precautions, however, were not necessary.

Several prominent negroes here have since the election of Cleveland given their opinion that the negroes in this State would not hereafter vote as a unit with the Republicans, but the vote would be divided, and a large minority would vote with the native Virginians.

The negroes viewed the celebration last night and were orderly. The whites have made every effort to rid their minds of any groundless fears.

UNEASINESS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, November 19.—Immediately after it was known that Cleveland had been elected, a report that the victory of the Democratic party signified the re-enslavement of the colored people in Southern States was circulated throughout Tennessee. This falsehood, emanating from negroes, some of whom were actuated by malice and others by mere ignorance, aroused the gravest fears on the part of many. The earnest denials which were at once made by those who realized the absurdity of the story were accepted by many and rejected by others. The more ignorant negroes, having labored under the impression for years that the continuance in power of the Republican party was absolutely essential for their welfare and progress, openly discussed the matter on the streets, and some were positive in the belief that their days of freedom were over.

This erroneous idea was promptly met with emphatic assertions by Democratic and Republican leaders that the colored element had nothing to fear from Democratic success, and that time would prove how groundless were their apprehensions. Prominent colored pastors have from the pulpit counselled the negroes to put no faith in the stories which they have been told by those who are inimical to their interests, and to rest assured that as long as the republic lasts there will be no more slavery.

NO ALARM IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—There has been but little excitement among the negroes in this State over the election of Cleveland. The panicky feeling reported to be prevalent in Georgia and South Carolina is unknown here. In New Orleans the negroes are too intelligent to be deceived into the belief that their political status can be changed, and they returned to slavery. In Rapides and other Red river parishes there was a slight scare among some of the more ignorant plantation hands at first, but the planters set to work at once to stop it, and did so before any harm was done. They explained to the negroes that slavery was altogether out of the question, and that the very idea was absurd.

The negro ministers aided in the work of explaining the matter, and whatever fear or uneasiness existed at first has disappeared.

At the same time the Democratic press has thought it wise to come out on this point, and they are publishing articles specially addressed to the negroes, making pledges that all their rights and privileges will be jealously guarded and defended. The New Orleans *Standard*, edited by Louis Martinet, a negro, which is the organ of the colored people of the State, has had a very timely and intelligent article on this subject. It confesses that the question of the re-establishment of slavery has been discussed among the more ignorant negroes. It says there is no reason or sense in this. It explains that slavery is entirely impossible to-day, and would be opposed as vigorously by the Southern whites as by the blacks. If the negro attends to his duty as a citizen and works intelligently and industriously, he will advance and improve as he is improving now, until both parties, Democratic and Republican, will appeal to him for his votes, and he will in the course of time secure full recognition, and be granted not only political, but social equality.

QUIET IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, MISS., November 19.—The impression among colored people that Cleveland's election means for them a return to slavery is confined mostly to the older negroes who live in the country, and but few of them really believe it. The darkies living in towns show no uneasiness and express no fear in this vicinity. One old man named Campbell Johnson, living near Clinton, Miss., was firmly convinced that he was to be put into bondage again, and to avoid such a fate he cut his throat and died a short time afterward.

The negroes generally feel greatly surprised at the result of the election and cannot understand how Mr. Blaine failed to carry the whole North. They cannot appreciate the many questions involved in the recent contest, but felt that because he was a Republican he would be elected.

Only 50 Cents

for a nice, Warm Lined Slipper, at
J. KALBFELL'S,
WFS&W 540 Smithfield street.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

MAJOR JOHN S. DARRAH, of Rochester, was seriously injured by falling down stairs on Sunday.

REV. DR. BITTINGER, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Sewickley, has tendered his resignation owing to failing health.

THE Democrats of Claysville, Washington county, will give a grand demonstration to-night in honor of Cleveland and Hendricks.

A FIRE broke out in the extensive stables of Willison Bros., near Canonsburg Sunday morning and destroyed $4,000 worth of property.

MCKEESPORT authorities are up in arms against the Salvation Soldiers. The male members of the army were arrested on Sunday for parading the streets with musical instruments akin to the tin horn.

THE rumor that J. C. Risher, a McKeesport lumber dealer, had gone out of the business owing to the success of the National Democratic ticket is pronounced a lie of the first water by the gentleman himself.

Gents,

Don't forget. Go see Kalbfell's Greatest $2 Shoes on earth, at
WFS&W 540 Smithfield street.

—The vote of Missouri at the late election was about 440,000. The majority for Cleveland about 35,000 and the plurality for Gen. Marmaduke above 13,000. The judicial amendment to the Constitution has been adopted by probably 14,000 majority. The other amendment to the Constitution is defeated by a great majority. The whole vote cast at the Presidential election in 1880 was 397,221 and the majority for Hancock was 19,997.

Our $2 50 Calf Boots.

excel any $3 Boot in the city, at
J. KALBFELL'S,
WFS&W 540 Smithfield street.

WANTED—Our New Farm Journal just issued. Send for it, free. W. A. Herron & Sons, Real Estate Agents, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. no15-2tW

Ladies, Keep Your Feet Warm

and buy a pair of $1 Warm Lined Shoes, at
J. KALBFELL'S,
WFS&W 540 Smithfield street.

A Murderer's Sentence Commuted.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 19.—Governor Porter, at a late hour to-night, commuted the sentence of Andrew Koerner, the wife murderer, who was to have been hanged to-morrow, to imprisonment for life. The commutation was granted on the ground of insufficiency of testimony. Koernir was originally sentenced to be hanged October 31, but a reprieve was granted.

The Result.

has been told, that Kalbfell's Great $3 50 Waterproof Boot is the best in the city, at
WFS&W 540 Smithfield street.

—Public telephone service has been established throughout Belgium, and for a franc a merchant in Brussels may converse five minutes with a friend or business correspondent in Antwerp or Liege. An extra ten cents entitles him to an additional five minutes. It is thought this system will largely supersede the sending of written telegrams.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. *Sold only in boxes.*

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

It cheers with bloom the stormy gloom
By chill December nursed,
And it is told in stories old
That this fair flower first
On that blest morn when Christ was born
Into white beauty burst.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWFSAW

1885.---1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

AS THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books*, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now is the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representatives, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to-day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

Single Subscription, one year, postage prepaid.....$1 25

In Clubs of Five or over, one year, postage prepaid..... 1 00

A free copy for every club of ten.

Send for sample copies.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Publishers.

Rubbers! Rubbers!!

5,000 pairs best quality Rubbers; Ladies', 40c; Misses', 35c; Children's, 30c, at
G. D. SIMEN'S,
WF 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Could Stand it no Longer.

(Chicago Times.)

The adopted daughter of a North Carolina farmer ran away and returned to the family novel on the mountain. A neighbor looking for her stray cows came across her standing in the door, and accepted an invitation to enter. Looking around at the squalor and filth, she exclaimed: "I don't see, Sallie, what made you leave them good folks, where everything was so nice and neat." "Wa'al," was the reply, "you see, I was just gorged with neatness."

Pocket Rubbers!

Ladies' Light Snow Flakes, Croquets and Sandals, at 40c a pair, at
G. D. SIMEN'S,
WF 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Evangelical Experience.

TOO MUCH WHEAT.

HELEN JACKSON.

"Too much wheat!" So the dealers say,
Millions of bushels left unsold
Of last year's crop; and now, to-day,
Ripe and heavy and yellow as gold,
This summer's crop counts full and fair:
And murmurs, not thanks, are in the air.
And storehouse doors are locked, to wait,
And men are plotting, early and late,
"What shall save the farmers from loss
f wheat too plenty makes wheat a dross?"
"Too much wheat!" Good God, what a word!
A blasphemy in our borders heard.

"Too much wheat!" And our hearts were stirred.
But yesterday, and our cheeks like a flame,
For vengeance the Lord his joins doth gird,
What a nation reads such tale of shame.
Hundreds of men lie dying, dead.
Brothers of ours, though their skins are red:
Men we promised to teach and feed.
Oh, dastard nation! dastard deed!
They starve like beasts in pen and fold!
While we hoard wheat to sell for gold.
"Too much wheat!" Men's lives are dross!
"How shall the farmers be saved from loss!"

"Too much wheat!" Do the figures lie!
What wondrous yields! Put the ledgers by!
"Too much wheat!"

Oh, summer rain,
And sun, and sky, and wind from west,
Fall not, nor shine, nor blow again!
Let fields be deserts, famine guest
Within our gates who hoard for gold
Millions of bushels of wheat unsold,
With men and women and children dead
And daily dying for lack of bread!
"Too much wheat!" Good God, what a word!
A blasphemy in our borders heard.

—*Independent.*

MONTANA HIGHWAYMEN.

How the Chief Justice of the Territory Sometimes Goes to Court.

A Stage Coach Stopped by Desperadoes—Bench and Bar Surrender Unconditionally.

Judge McKinney, of Cleveland, says the *Leader*, has received from his fellow jurist, Chief Justice Wade, of Montana, the following letter relating an interesting episode of judicial life in the western wilds.

BOULDER CITY, Montana Territory October 24.—My Dear McKinney: I have an adventure to relate to you, and I know you will be interested to learn how the Chief Justice of Montana sometimes goes to court. Last Monday was the day appointed for the October term at this place, the county seat of Jefferson county, forty-five miles from Helena. I went to the town of Jefferson by rail, and thence to Boulder City by stage coach, twelve miles, over the Prickly Pear range of mountains. Six members of the Helena bar were with me, including the prosecuting attorney for this district, whom I will call the colonel, as that is the name he goes by here. Other passengers came down to Jefferson on the train, and fifteen of us got on to the stage coach, nine on the inside and six on top. The colonel rod with the driver on the outside. He is a large man, and always rides with the driver on our stage trips to court. We had climbed our slow way nearly to the summit of the mountain, when suddenly the coach stopped. The curtains were up, and I put my head out to inquire as to the cause of the halt, and saw the colonel lying flat on the ground with his hands in the air, and close to the forward wheel of the coach. I suppose he had fainted and fell, or had been thrown from his seat. I asked with some alarm what was the matter. I inquired two or three times, but no one seemed inclined to talk, and that surprised me more and more. Finally the colonel said in a voice that convinced me he had not fainted: "For God's sake, get off the coach quick, and hold up your hands!" It then began to dawn upon us why the colonel had dropped so suddenly from the coach, and at once took in the situation. Thereupon we all sprung from the coach, and were confronted with the muzzles of six Winchester rifles, cocked, in the hands of six masked men, and their fingers on the triggers, and we were not slow in holding up our hands. The colonel, as he lay on the ground, not only held up both hands but one foot. These masked ruffians were but a few steps from us, and they looked like giants, and the muzzles of their guns, which we could look into, seemed large enough for cannon balls. If we stepped about the guns moved to cover us. It was a very silent entertainment. It was not sociable. Not a word was spoken. But it is wonderful what an amount of thinking a person will do even under such unfavorable circumstances. I did not know exactly what was coming. I knew that in my fourteen years' service on the bench here I had sentenced several hundred fellows to the penitentiary, and as I stood there looking into the muzzles of those guns I realized that the sentences had not been half long enough, but I knew that any number of them had served out their time. I knew that my reputation among these fellows was not good, and there had been some threats. I thought that perhaps a tribunal had been organized upon this lonely mountain summit to try the court. And then there was wife and child, and father and sister, and friends. I thought of them all. But what could be done but stand and face the music. I realized what it meant to have the "drop" on a fellow, but I was the wrong fellow. And then how mad I became. The idea of standing there with my hands high in the air at the command of thieving cowards or murdering desperadoes who held their rifles in my face. If I had had a gun it seems to me I should have shot whether or no, but suppose the least motion looking in that direction would have caused the death of us. But we poor innocents had no weapons with us but law books, and these will not kill even at short range, for they had been hurled at my head for years, by word of mouth, without much effect, save that of making the hair thin and a little gray.

How anxious we were to give up our money and watches and have the entertainment over. It is amazing how very liberal we all become. We were just aching to give up our valuables. We waited patiently to be killed, if that was in the program, (we had no bill showing the acts and scenes,) and after waiting for what seemed about nine years, but in fact perhaps ten minutes, one of the masked fellows who seemed to be in command, and who stood like a statue, said: "Get into the coach. Be quick about it. Don't look back, and drive like hell." Some of us hesitated about getting into the coach before we had been robbed. We thought we were entitled to have the regulation program carried out in full. But a motion from one of the maskers with his gun persuaded us to obey the order, and we got on board, and the driver put the horses at such speed that I began to think the terrors of road-agents were more endurable than those of a driver attempting to obey an order. A moment after we started we heard the report of eight or ten guns, crack! crack! and we supposed a load of passengers by another conveyance had been fired into. The firing came about in this way. The sheriff of an adjoining county and another man in a buggy were coming to court, and the sheriff, who had a Winchester with him, discovered one of our masked men behind a rock, and sprang from his buggy and demanded of him what he was doing there, whereupon a bullet went tearing through the sheriff's coat from another direction, but he stood his ground like a rock and returned the fire, and thinks he killed or wounded one or more of his assailants.

We came on to town not more than six miles away, and the sheriff of this county and the other sheriff, with a company of armed men, immediately started in pursuit of the ruffians, but have not yet captured them. If they succeed, I shall have the pleasure of sending them to the penitentiary. The people are up in arms over this outrage right in the heart of the oldest settled section of the territory. It seems that robbery was not the purpose of the gang. They expected to rescue three notorious criminals who had been confined in the Helena jail for safe keeping, and who were to be tried at this term of court here. It is now known pretty well who the masked gang are, and if they are captured there will be short work with them. Your friend,

D. S. WADE.

FACTS ABOUT FARO.

Origin and Early History of the Fascinating Game.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

"Have you any idea by whom or when the game of faro was invented?" asked a reporter a few days ago while talking with Charles Dunn, the well-known gambler.

"Well, that is a question," replied Dunn, crossing his legs with a grunt of supreme comfort and lighting another cigar. "Faro, my boy, dates back to the inventors of almost all games that require thought. It was invented. I have heard, by the Pharaohs after they had got tired of playing chess and backgammon and all the other innocent little games which brought them so much enjoyment. But the new invention was the ruination of the Pharaohs, for they gambled so much that finally the shepherd kings went for them and pulverized them, as we say nowadays; so faro was temporarily forgotten. The Ptolemys reviewed it, and then it crossed over into Italy, where mosaics in the ruins of Pompeii have been found representing two players deeply absorbed in the primitive game. No, I'm not joking. I never joke about any such serious thing as faro. But, honestly, no one knows when the game was realy invented. It was one of those things which partook of the nature of Topsy, and 'simply grow'd.'

"The earliest record we have of the game is in the thirteenth century, when it had assumed considerable popularity in Italy and France. I am inclined to believe that it is of Italian origin. From the Italian we get the word 'parlee,' which is used in the game now, and means to let the stake lie and double. The Italian original is paroli, as it was originally called, a player was required to bend one corner of the preferred card over. It was always his right to withdraw a bet after the time when he had won his first stake, but previously to that he had to let his money remain. At that time there were no 'lay-outs.' Every player had his own pack, and made his bets on cards that he himself turned. When he won he simply showed his card to the dealer, and he was paid. A century ago no box was used. The dealer dealt out his hands, and so ran a great chance of showing most of the cards. The box is a great protection against the inquisitive, and it is really the only protection the player has against any possible manipulation on the part of the dealer. If faro was dealt out of hand, as it was in former times, there would be a decided number of shootings in this police ridden city.

"It is hard to say when faro was introduced into this country. The probabilities are that it was played in England long before any one ever dreamed of colonizing the New World. We know that it was played in Virginia long before the Revolution. The old planters were not chary about betting their slaves on the turn of a card, and had none of the Puritan narrow-mindedness which kept faro out of New England. The game was played at that time without a box. The players chose their cards from their own decks, and had ample opportunity to manipulate it as they pleased. They got no benefit from a split—that is, when two cards of a like denomination are turned up and the stakes are equally divided between the player and the bank. They didn't even have the advantage of a 'cue-box' to check off the cards which had been dealt. Of course, there was rash betting in consequence, and manipulation was common on the part of the bank and of the player, and you may be sure both took advantage of their chances to the best of their ability."

"Have there been any recent changes in the game?"

"I should think so. And they all have had a tendency to make the game much fairer than it was originally. Thirty years ago I remember that it was the rule that if a man put a bet down on the table he was compelled to leave it there until it had lost or won its equivalent. Now he is able to change his bets as many times as he chooses. At that time when a man sat down to a faro table he sat down only to bet to win. Now he can bet either to win or to lose. At that time there wasn't any such a thing as a copper; now a man can copper the ace and bet it will lose, and still win on a losing card. Then there is considerable difference in the way faro is played in the West. If a man puts his chips at the corner of king heading to the deuce in this city the bet takes in the king and the deuce only; but out West such a placing of chips would mean the king, queen, ace and deuce. Checks have only been used during the last fifty years. Previous to the ivory disks which represent so much money coin was used, and oftentimes the faro table would be strewn with gold and silver as the game went on. The first time faro was played publicly in New York was in 1827. It increased to an alarming extent until 1834, before the great fire, when that calamity left the city almost without money. The distress of the following two or three years almost killed the game, but as business revived and money again became plenty faro rose from the ashes, as it were, and resumed its sway. In about 1840 the Legislature passed a bill declaring faro to be illegal gambling, and thenceforth whenever a man wanted to 'buck the tiger' he had to do it on the sly. Virginia took action forbidding the game in the last century. In 1750 she passed a law requiring "the subjects of the King to refrain from playing the game of faro." The penalties for breaking this old law were very severe, including heavy fines and a long term of imprisonment."

WANTED—Our New Farm Journal just issued. Send for it, free. W. A. Herron & Sons, Real Estate Agents, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. no15-2tW

ANIMALS AND THEIR WAYS.

A Remarkable Extinct Specimen Discovered in the South.

Among the most remarkable of all extinct animals yet discovered may be named the Zuglodon. This ancient paleontological creature was once an inhabitant of the vast lagoons that once existed near the mouth of the Mississippi river. He was found in the great limestone beds in the State of Alabama, where in solid rock he reposed entombed for at least a thousand centuries. His great body passed into gases and ashes, and the mould which was made by his skeleton filled with carbonate of lime and became solid. So the celebrated Dr. Koch, the great German paleontologist, found this immense reptile or nondescript. He was not a snake, not a fish, not an alligator; but yet he had parts that resembled all these creatures. His fossil remains (once on exhibition in St. Louis, but finally destroyed in the Chicago fire,) which were facsimiles of his bones, measured 105 feet from his nose to the end of his tail. There is no living or extinct animal that had a head anything like him. It was 10 feet long, the jaws 7 feet. They were armed with teeth similar to those of the Narwal whale. The circumference of his body at the thickest part could not have been less than 24 feet. He was provided with an excuse for a scapula, or shoulder-blade; to this was added a tumerus (upper bone of the arm) and a small radius and ulna (the two lower bones of the arm) and two or three phalanges similar to the bones of the human hand. This appendage could not have been of much use in propelling the monster. That work was undoubtedly done by his vast eel-like tail, which was quite sixty feet in length. As a fighter, this fellow could certainly have vanquished all comers. He could have chewed the largest alligator with as much ease as a sea bass would swallow a moss-bunker.

The Mastodon or Missourium was a huge elephant without a trunk, at least not such a snout as the elephants we have in this age. He was a grass-eater and lived in the vast praries which reach from Western New York directly west to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. We find his bones in good state of preservation only a little way beneath the surface, showing that he is of recent origin as compared with those gigantic fossils which are all stone. These animals have filled their places in nature, and when their surroundings were no longer suitable to their existence they became extinct. So it will in the flight of centuries: animals that live now will pass away.

STRENGTH AND AGILITY.

It would be useless to speculate upon the vast number of fishes and reptiles of the seas that have become extinct, as the oceans present no method by which its denizens can be petrified or fossilized; but that there have been more fishes that have become extinct than there have been of animals there can be no question.

The peculiar construction of some quadrupeds presents a number of problems which as yet our greatest comparative anatomists have not been able to give any solution.

We know of no living thing that will compare with the common flea in strength and agility. A flea, one-sixteenth of an inch in length, can jump a distance of twenty inches. This is 320 times its length. If we should require a six-foot man to jump 320 times his length he would have to land 1,920 feet from where he left the ground.

Our common gray rabbit is one of the best jumpers we have. It is very easy to measure the strides of this nimble little fellow in a slight fall of snow. When he is pushed by a swift dog his jumps on level ground are about 9 feet clear. In proportion to length, a horse, to jump as far as a rabbit would have to clear 64 feet at a jump. There is no quadruped that has such powerful muscles in his quarters as the rabbit and none excel him in the muscles of his loin and back.

The horse, on the contrary, cannot jump more than twenty feet. Longfellow jumped this distance in all his great races. No doubt the great Miss Woodford can and does jump twenty-six and twenty-seven feet in her best races. Goldsmith Maid stepped with her hind feet seventeen feet when she was going at a 2:15 gait.

It is said that Flying Dutchman, a trotter under the saddle of the olden time, stepped twenty-two feet. If Mr. Bonner should measure the stride of Maud S. he would find it not less than twenty feet.

The gaited horse, next to the galloping gait, will be found to be the pacer. His reach is twenty feet when going his best. A man, taking his size, outjumps a horse. It is well-known, too, that a man is superior in strength, endurance and agility to the horse. As a traveler man holds the first place in the ranks of all animals that move over the surface of the earth.

Ground mole excels all other animals in strength, jaw and shoulders. His business is to cut roots and dig. He is put together with reference to the very kind of business we find him engaged in. If human beings were organized and adapted to their occupations as well as animals are to theirs we would have more successful people in the world than we now have. A battle between male moles generally ends with the death of both animals, but such fights are very trifling compared with a flea fight. These insects strew the ground with each others limbs. An examination by the microscope of a flea after a battle shows what these diminutive creatures are capable of doing.

No theory with which we are acquainted accounts for the force we find in different animals. But it is shown that size is not the measure of the quality of force.

In referring to animals of peculiar anatomical construction the "possum" is one of the most wonderful. He is of the marsupal genus—*i. e.* with a false belly or pouch, wherein to suckle the young and also a place of safety for them. The period of gestation of the 'possum is not known. For the reason that it is claimed that the young ones are voided directly into the pouch, where they remain, and literally grow on the teats of the mother. We were informed by a naturalist who made a dissection of a female 'possum that he found young ones about two inches long fastened firmly on the teats; so attached were they that a dissection had to be made to get them off. The young ones are only weaned when there is no longer room enough for them in the pouch. They then make their way outside, but in case of alarm or an emergency the little ones crawl inside of the pouch, and are at once carried off by the mother.

"Lying Mischief-Makers."

(Philadelphia Record.)

The newspapers that predicted ruin to business interests in case the election did not go to suit them were foolish organs. The newspapers that predict ruin now that the result is known are lying mischief makers. In so far as business is affected by legislation the country remains in the control of both parties. Nothing can be done that both do not ratify by the action of their representatives. Where, then, lies the danger?

A Word for the Drummer.

One of the brethren thus discourses in the Galveston *News:* I have just returned from a tolerably extended drumming trip, and have found a good deal of interest displayed throughout the whole of Texas in the question of the drumming system.

Now, it appears to me that the argument as it stands, is entirely in favor of the drummer, because:

1. The drummer can travel at $10 per diem, and visit each merchant in his twisting, but the merchant must leave his business and spend considerably more than five times that amount to effect his purchases without the drummer, and undoubtedly pay as much, if not more, for his goods than if he stopped at home and bought from us.

2. "One drummer can visit five or six merchants a day in one town," but you remarked in answer: "There may be more drummers." True, there may be, there are, and greater competition, and, per consequence, lower prices.

3. Drummers are posted by telegrams as to the rise and fall of prices, and the interior merchant gets the benefit of this. Were there no drummers there would be the same old prices or a separate telegram to each merchant.

4. Some of your correspondents speak of the ruinous results of the "silvery-tongued drummer" system, and argue that through the drummers merchants have been persuaded to overstock themselves, and when their bills fall due cannot pay. This would be equally likely to happen were there no drummers, for the purchaser coming to town to purchase would have goods pressed upon him as strongly as is done now. The inexperienced, weak-minded must, in this world, go to the wall for "the survival of the fittest." The employer who tells his employe to "press goods" is certain to do the same himself when he has the chance.

5. Drummers help the firm they work for or are discharged.

6. Notwithstanding what has been written, it is the object of the drummer to sell what his purchaser can get rid off; he naturally wishes to keep him as a customer, not to overstock him. Pressing unsalable goods upon inexperienced merchants is simply "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

7. A new firm starting business would have no show without drummers, as has been proven in this city. A firm may have excellent goods, sell them at very close figures, and advertise them largely, but they will always find that they need the drummers.

The Future Newspaper.

A few hundred years, says a writer in the Portland *Transcript*, make a future beyond all comprehension; we have no idea of the possibilities, except by contrasting with past and present. A newspaper of one hundred years ago is a curiosity of more value than thousand-of-years-old pottery and bric-a-brac. Why? Because it gives a true history of the time when published, relates to facts that would be otherwise unknown, touches facts beneath the historian's notice, yet of real interest to the people of to-day.

Take one year's file of any metropolitan daily of 1884 one hundred years from now, and you will have a history of the world beyond comparison. No historian would dare compete with the simple newspaper bought anywhere for 2 or 3 cents, worth to future generations sums not to be covered by money; in fact, beyond value. All this has come about in a hundred years. Now add a few hundred years to the progress of the newspaper, and what will be the outcome?

1. Every town will have a paper of its own.

2. Type will be set by machinery, with the rapidity of electricity.

3. Every paper will contain a directory of every soul in town, giving full name, age, description, weight, business: directly below these facts a space will be left, and daily the varied movements of individuals will be given; no matter how simple the fact, it will appear, and make a diary every day, such as many privately keep at present.

4. A list of births, deaths, and marriages will appear, including the whole world.

5. The paper will be bulky, but not disagreeably so; a table of contents will readily put the reader in the right track, and book form of about size of *Transcript* will make an easily-handled paper which will be sufficiently stiff to hold easily. No event will be too small to appear; all business, pleasure, sorrow, will be depicted in concise and appropriate form. As a reference, the paper of the future will equal an encyclopedia of to-day.

His Luck.

(From the San Francisco Post.)

Some years ago an emigrant from the United States kept a small restaurant in a town situated in one of the great stock-raising districts of South Australia. He was presumably the only Yankee in those parts. There was an enormously rich old stockman who came into town from his lordly cattle range at intervals, whose nationality was a matter of doubt, though he naturally passed for a taciturn and uncommunicative bachelor Scotchman.

One day this wealthy but solitary old chap entered the restaurant of the man from the States. When he left he looked hard at the proprietor, and then simply remarked:

"American, aren't you?"

On being answered in the affirmative the millionaire cow-puncher walked away without another word. Regularly once a week he reappeared, silently ate a lunch; and made the same stereotyped remark, receiving the same emphatic "yes, siree!" in reply. At last there came a time when the eccentric old customer did not return. One month went by—two. At last a wagon stopped at the door, and the old fellow, pale and wasted with sickness, was helped out and supported into the saloon. He called for his usual steak with a weak but dogged determination, ate a morsel, and then tottered up to the counter. As he paid his bill he whispered hoarsely: "American, aren't you?"

"You bet," replied the proprietor, pleasantly. Stretching out his shaking hand the old customer said:

"Shake! So am I."

Then he tottered away without another word. Three days afterward a lawyer came into our countryman's place and told him that the queer old guy out on the Tompson range had died and left him a cool $1,000,000.

What We Call Our Drones.

(London Truth.)

One of the upper ten thousand, who was visiting America, accepted the hospitality of a gentleman in New York. When taking farewell of his host, the latter asked him what he thought of the American people. "Well," answered the nobleman, "I like them immensely, but I miss something." "What is that?" asked the Yankee. "I miss the aristocracy," replied the Englishman. "What are they?" naively asked his host. "The aristocracy" said the nobleman, in a somewhat surprised tone of voice, "why, they are the people who do nothing, you know; whose fathers did nothing, you know; whose grandfathers did nothing, you know—in fact, the aristocracy." Here he was interrupted by the American, who chimed in with, "Oh, we've plenty of them over here; but we don't call them aristocracy—we call them tramps."

Those Complaining of Sore Throat or Hoarseness should use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice.

WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON.

(From Commercial Bulletin.)

The market during the week has been rather quiet, but on Wednesday and Thursday a trifle better feeling was noted, and there was a little inquiry from buyers, though mainly from the worsted interest, the demand being mainly for combing and delaine. It is hoped that the approaching settlement of the Presidential election may send more business into the market, but at present manufacturers are not feeling any great confidence, and we do not look for any great improvement in wool for six weeks at least. Prices are very low and generally can be shaded on all except the very finest grades of wool, but the present basis of sales is not likely to go lower. Holders are firm and closing out little lots of odds and ends. The following are quotations for leading grades of wool in Boston:

Ohio XX and above	34@35
Ohio X do	32@33
Mich. X do	29@30
Fine delaine	36@37
No. 1 combing washed	35@35½
Kentucky ¼ blood combing	24@25
Coarse combing	@22
Texas fine 12 months	19@21
Do do 6 to 8 months	16@18
Do good medium	20@22
Do coarse and carpet	13@14
Texas Fall	13@18
Georgia unwashed	21@23
California Northern spring free	23@25
Do Southern do do	18@20
Do do burry and defective	11@13
Wyoming fine	17½@19
Do medium	20@
Eastern Oregon	17@18½
Kansas choice fine	20@
Do medium	18@20
Do average	13@18
Montana choice fine	20@22
Do fine medium	22@23
Do off grades	17@20

Included in the sales of washed fleeces are 15,000 lbs Ohio XX and above at 35c; 4,000 Pennsylvania XX and above at 35c; 30,000 lbs Ohio X at 32c; 6,000 lbs Pennsylvania X on p. t.; 3,000 lbs Ohio ¼ on p. t.; 21,500 lbs No. 2 fleece at 28. Total, 79,500 pounds.

Advices from Australia report a firm market. Cross-bred low to medium wools are stronger. The Northern clipis very poor, but the Western is rather better than the average. Sales of wool which last year brought 11¾d are reported this year at 10¾d, but per contra there are sales of clips at 10½d which last year brought but 9¾d. In a general way it may be said that where the clips have been fully up to the average, which is not general, they have brought better prices than last year. A vessel has been loading at Melbourne for the United States, but up to date but 1,700 bales have been purchased on American account against 15,000 last year.

LEFT TO DROWN OR STARVE.

Conduct of a Captain Whose Boat Had Run Down Another.

BOSTON, November 16.—The steamer New Brunswick, Captain Larcom, from St. John, N. B., reports having picked up the captain and crew of the steamer Redondo, of Ellsworth, at 5:30 this morning, two miles north of Thatcher's Island. Captain Tinker, of the schooner Redondo, reports that he left Calais for Boston, with a cargo of lumber, on the night of November 11. At 9:40 P. M., when six miles east-north-east of Thatcher's Island, the wind being west by south, and sailing by the wind, he was run into by an unknown three-masted schooner in ballast, bound east. She struck the Redondo forward of the main rigging, carrying away the foremast and making a large hole in the starboard side, causing the vessel to fill in about ten minutes after she was struck.

We had barely time to lower the boat and save a few clothes. We drifted about for seven hours in the small boat, when the steamer New Brunswicked picked us up. The captain of the unknown schooner was asked to lay by until daylight, but refused to do so, and also refused to throw lines to the men, her gunwales being too high for them to reach, and sailed rapidly away into the darkness. Capt. Tinker states that the unknown schooner's jibboom and foretopmast were carried away by the collision.

—A new refinement in vegetarianism has been devised. At a recent vegetarian banquet in England, after the usual amount of distensive food had been consumed, a malcontent had the courage to observe that if we left off rearing animals for food it would interfere with clothes. He was, however, instantly confuted, in the most practical manner, by a true vegetarian, who arose and asserted that he was completely dressed in materials which had involved no blood-guiltiness whatever. A cotton-velveteen vest, a dark linen-drill waistcoat, corduroy trousers and lawn-tennis shoes constituted the array of this animals' friend. He also committed himself to the statement that he had never tasted animal food in his life.

—A large number of married couples living in Rio do Sul, Brazil, have discovered that their marriages were illegal. They were mostly German Protestants, and in the absence of clerics of their denomination they had resorted to civic marriages upon the assurance of an officer of the city that he could perform the ceremony legally. Meanwhile there is still an absence of proper clergymen to perform the functions. The Catholic clergy will do nothing for them, nor does the Government in any way intimate that it will relieve their distress. If only some of the philanthropic missionary societies would send out a parson, here is a chance for him to do good and pay his way in doing it.

—"Water chestnuts" (eaten by the old lake dwellers in Switzertand) are largely grown in China. Every canal is full of flowing islands of them; and the gathering looks like the picture of Athelney in flood, where young and old are going about after the apples in boats. Instead of boats put tubs, each pushed with bamboo poles by a yellow man or woman, and paint two or three upsets, for John Chinaman is full of fun, and those who have seen a water chestnut harvesting say that everybody is on the broad grin, and accepts a ducking with the same good humor with which he gives one.

—Of the products of the French soil forming articles of export, wine has long held the first place. Whether it can still be said to occupy that position appears by no means beyond dispute. At all events, within the past ten years there has been a very significant revolution going on in the French wine trade. The latest official returns show that France now drinks considerably more wine than she produces.

WANTED—The public to know that we have just published our New Farm Journal, with the most complete list of farms ever offered for sale in the State. Send for Journal, free. W. A. Herron & Sons, Real Estate Agents, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. no15-2tW

—While the only dentist at Hong Kong was out shooting in Chinese territory lately he had the misfortune to accidentally shoot two Chinese lads, one of whom subsequently died. He was held as a hostage by the villagers until the rest of his party went back to Hong Kong and returned with $500 as a salve for the relatives of the deceased and the other lad.

WANTED—Purchasers of farms to look to your interest. Send for our New Farm Journal, just issued, free. W. A. Herron & Sons, Real Estate Agents, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. no15-2tW

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THE WORK OF FIENDS.

Ten People Killed and Fifteen Wounded in a Railroad Accident.

HEMPSTEAD, TEX., November 14.—At 1:30 this morning the north-bound train on the Houston and Texas Central railway was wrecked at Clear Creek station, about two miles south of this place, and as far as known ten people were killed outright and fifteen wounded more or less dangerously. An investigation by the railway authorities reveals that the diabolical work was done by discharged employes and thieves in the vicinity who sought to wreck a night train for the spoils it contained. Breaking into a section house the wreckers obtained the necessary tools, and by pulling the spikes and unfastening the fish-plates, arranged a rail to yield to pressure without, however, entirely removing it. It so happened that a passenger train having the right of way and being behind hand was first to reach the scene of the disaster. Striking the loosened rail the engine and the tender got over safely, while two baggage cars, mail and express and two Pullsleepers went over the thirty-foot embankment and into the creek. In the baggage car C. L. Codoza, traveling passenger agent, of the New York, Texas and Mexican railway, was drowned, together with F. F. Loris, baggage master, and Green Lewis, a colored porter. The following are the killed:

E. F. LORIS, baggage master.

L. COIDOZA, Traveling Passenger Agent of N. Y. T. & M. railway.

LEONARD LEAKS, newsboy.

GREEN LEWIS, colored porter.

HAMP THOMAS, of Navisota, wood contractor.

A German lady and three children.

JULIA CHILDRESS, of Atlanta, Ga., six years old.

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EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FARM—On Friday, the 28th of November, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises, the farm of Mrs. Margaret Gerlach, deceased, of about 90 acres, situate in Allegheny township, and bordering on lands of Wm. Spratt (formerly of John Cook), Jno. S. Rhodes, Phil. and Jac. Fetter and Fred. Ringley. Good frame house of nine rooms, large bank barn and all necessary outbuildings, 600 to 700 bearing fruit trees, three acres grapes, good timber, well watered, and fenced in with board and rail fence. It lies within twenty minutes' walk of Osborne and Haysville stations, P., F. W. & C. R. R. Terms—One-third cash; balance $1 000 per annum, with semi-annual interest. Sale divested of all liens. H. ANDREW GERLACH, Executor. J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN, 67 Grant street, Attorney. no8-3tW

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Silas C. McDonald, late of Hampton township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted the undersigned. All persons owing the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present same, properly authenticated, to JOHN McDONALD, Executor, Valley Camp, Pa. no8-6tW

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PARIS IN A PANIC

Over the Outbreak of the Cholera in That City.

Thousands of Frightened Tourists Hasten to Leave the City.

General Gordon Safe and Still Resisting the Mahdi.

Opening of the Congo Conference in Berlin—Other Foreign News.

PARIS, November 16.—Cholera as a disease in Paris is subsiding, but the scare continues unabated and the best medical experts of the capital are unremitting in their exhortations to the municipal officials, as well as the people, to use every precaution in their power to provide measures for the complete stamping out of the scourge. They say no precaution should be relaxed and that any feeling of security during the present winter, even in the event of the total disappearance of the epidemic, is false; for latent germs of the disease are likely to be excited into quick life on the first approach of the coming summer.

Nothing can now be done to save the present Parisian season. It is absolutely ruined. Crowds of fugitives are already filling the London hotels, and guests are arriving at the regular English winter resorts so rapidly as to already prematurely crowd them. Versailles furnishes, perhaps, the most singular instance in all this excitement of the vagaries of the popular mind. There is an old superstition among the poorer classes as well as the *Bourgoisie* that epidemic diseases never visits that favored spot, and the consequence is that all the hotels and public lodging-houses there are full, while those of the surrounding towns and villages are empty.

It has been suggested by several prominent members of the Government that it would be well for the city of Paris to borrow 50,000,000 francs wherewith to sanitarily improve the condition of the capital. The work necessary for this improvement would give employment to hundreds who will be in need should the threatened epidemic find a permanent foothold, and the repayment of the debt could be spread over a period of a hundred years without injustice, for posterity would certainly derive as much benefit as the present generation from the expenditure. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Minister of the Interior, daily visits the hospital and those quarters of the city which are most affected by cholera, no locality, however vile, escaping his personal inspection. On the other hand, M. Grevy, the President of the French Republic, is ruralizing, and the newspapers are daily taunting him with his neglect and referring in no measured terms to the poor comparison which he is making with the splendid heroism of King Humbert, of Italy. Another anomaly in the present cholera scare is that the municipal authorities of Paris are apparently glad to avail themselves of the services of the hitherto maligned and ostracized Sisters of Mercy. They are to be seen wherever the disease shows virulence, and the sick both in the hospitals and elsewhere are almost solely dependent on their care.

PARIS, November 16.—During Saturday there were 22 deaths from cholera in the city and 50 in the hospitals. Between midnight and 6 o'clock this evening there were 4 deaths in the city and 17 in the hospitals. Two deaths from cholera occurred at Nantes to-day.

TOULON, November 16.—Four cases of cholera have appeared on board the man-of-war Admiral Duperre. An officer who was stricken has died.

A LETTER FROM GORDON.

HE IS ALIVE AND WAITING THE ADVANCE OF GEN. WOLSELEY.

LONDON, November 16.—A dispatch from Cairo to Reuter's Telegram Company says that a letter from Gen. Gordon has been received by Gen. Lord Wolseley, which was dated Khartoum, Nov. 4 This letter states that the steamer which bore Cols. Stewart and Power and M. Herbin, the French Consul, and some Greeks, left Khartoum September 10. Messrs. Hansel and Leonides are safe at Khartoum. Gen. Gordon had received letters through Major Kitchener from his sister, from Sir Samuel Baker and from Mr. Henry M. Stanley.

Gen. Gordon expresses regret at the wreck of the steamer which he had sent down the river to Dongola, and speaks with sorrow of the massacre of Cols. Stewart and Power, Mr. Herbin and thirty others. He is delighted, however, to hear of the British advance up the Nile, and hopes to be able to maintain his hold at Khartoum until the arrival of the relief Expedition. He says he continues to harrass the Mahdi with steamers whenever he attempts to approach Khartoum. The Mahdi is himself encamped only one day's march from Khartoum.

BEHEADING CHINESE PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 16.—European firms at Shanghai have received telegrams from Amoy stating that Tamsui had been captured by the French. The Chinese here have the same news from sources which they consider perfectly trustworthy. The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that he has learned from a European source, dated Haiphong, October 30, that the Anamite auxiliaries of the French army had beheaded 500 Chinese prisoners at Kep. Bac le is not occupied by the French. The French have fortified Kep Dong-tieu and Kwangyen, on the northern edge of the delta. The French will require large reinforcements in order to recommence operations. Several hundred of the soldiers were sick and had to be left in the transports during the present campaign. The losses of the French during the last few weeks have been 500 men.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE OPENS.

BERLIN, November 16.—The Congo Conference was formally opened yesterday by Prince Bismarck, in the dining hall of his residence, being the same room that was occupied by the conference of 1878. Prince Bismarck delivered a short speech to the delegates, which was pacific in tone and moderate in character, evidently giving general satisfaction. At the suggestion of Count de Launay, the Italian delegate, Prince Bismarck was unanimously elected President of the conference. M. Raindre, councillor of the French Embassy; Herr Schmidt, German Vice-Consul at St. Petersburg, and Count William Bismarck were appointed Secretaries. It was unanimously agreed that the proceedings should be kept secret. The next meeting of the delegates will probably be held on Tuesday.

TO AFFORD IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN ASTHMA, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contradiction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness this medicine is equally beneficial, while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Governor Cleveland's Sister to Go With Him to the White House.

(Albany Letter to the World.)

Who will be the next lady of the White House? It is practically settled that Governor Cleveland is to be the President, but Governor Cleveland is a bachelor. It has been rumored that he is to follow the example of his intimate friend and political mentor, Mr. Daniel Manning, and get married, but there is no authorization of the story, and it is probable that as the Democracy went out of power with a bachelor President it will come back to power, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, with one of the same kind. All the Presidents who have followed Buchanan had wives except Mr. Arthur. He is a widower, and his sister, Mrs. McElroy, took the part of hostess at all the White House receptions last winter. Though Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Garfield all had wives while they were President, the only one whose wife came at all near meeting the requirements of the place she was called on to assume was Mrs. Hayes. She atoned somewhat for the sorry spectacle of her husband, who held the highest office on the Continent by a title that nine-tenths of his fellow-citizens did not believe to be good. It was always exceedingly painful for Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Garfield to appear in public at all. Mrs. Grant had something of the imperturbable solidity of her husband, and while it was not a pleasure for her to take the social lead at Washington, she would not allow herself to be greatly disturbed at the attempt to do so. But the American people are not exacting as to who shall be at the head of their Presidential household. They first elect the man they want for President and let the balance adjust itself. The society at Washington is more democratic than any considerable national capital on earth. It is compelled to be so. Nobody stays there long enough to make a Court Circle. Washington, during the season, is like other cities on New Year's Day, when everybody has a right to call on everybody else. All the voters in the country are partners in the management of the Government, and when they go about Washington they expect to be treated like the sovereigns that they are. They like to go up to the White House, and the more homelike it looks the better they are pleased and the more patriotic they become. There are no great formalities to be undertaken by the lady of the White House. Martha Washington and her husband George were entirely too stiff and statuesque for this present Democratic time, and if they were at the White House now they would be savagely criticised. We have been growing less formal every year since the foundation of the Republic. We don't dance the stately minuet any more; it is the raging racquet now. The chief duty of a lady of the White House now is to be agreeable. Harriet Lane would not be as popular there now as she was under the ante-bellum administration of her bachelor uncle, the courtly Buchanan. The South held the social sway at Washington from Washington to Lincoln, but the South as a social factor has passed away forever. The coming in of a Democratic President now will not revive the old regime. That went down with slavery and could not be resuscitated even by the election of Mr. Bayard or any other Southern man to the Presidency. The dominant social influences in the United States are all changed. Mr. Cleveland's administration will be plain, practical, business-like and modest. That is the sort of administration the country wants. The social side of it will be as simple and straightforward as the official side of it. The Governor's sister, Mrs. Hoyt, will probably live with him at Washington, as she has lived with him at Albany. She has never been what is called a society woman, but she is blessed, as her distinguished brother is, with good common sense. She dresses quietly, but in good taste, talks with ease and makes a favorable impression on everybody she meets. She is a good Christian, goes to church every Sunday, and prefers the Presbyterian fold. She has a face that is as honest as the daylight itself, and a kind, good heart. She is a democrat by nature, just as the Governor is, and the only aristocracy that she adheres to is the aristocracy of doing right. The people will like her frank, open manner; they will be made to feel thoroughly at home when they meet her at the White House, and she will thus help to bring us back to a realization of the great truth that "this is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people." I saw her here several times last summer, just after Gov. Cleveland had been nominated at Chicago, and she impressed me much as he does—as one whom the humblest man or woman in the land, or the most august might talk to with perfect ease, and go away with a feeling of profound respect for her genuine womanly qualities. She impresses you at once with her sincerity, and that is one of the brightest jewels that adorn humanity. I am very sure Mrs. Hoyt will be kindly received at Washington, and that she will most becomingly meet the requirements of the position she is to assume.

The President-elect has a couple of nieces, plain girls, the daughters of a brother who is a missionary, I believe, in far-away Ceylon. They were here some time during the summer, but they have returned, I am told, across the sea. Perhaps they will find it pleasant to spend some time at the White House when he takes his seat. J. R. R.

AN ADMIRABLE SPEECH.

The Noblest Roman of Them All Jollifying Democrats.

(Judge Thurman's Columbus Speech.)

Fellow Democrats: We have assembled to give expression to the joy that fills our hearts at the result of the late election. We have not assembled to insult our political opponents; but, in an orderly and decorous manner to rejoice over an event that we firmly believe will benefit them as well as ourselves. For years we have argued that a change in our Federal administration was necessary in order to preserve the integrity of the Constitution, the principles of liberty and good government, and to reform abuses that the long continuance in power of one party had manifestly engendered. We argued that it would benefit the whole people to make a change, and to make it without further delay, and what we argued we firmly believed; and so believing, we hail the victory of last week as a civil, peaceable and constitutional triumph, whose beneficent effects all men may live to see, if not to admit.

Fellow citizens, the victory we have met to commemorate establishes some points of the highest importance to the republic. It demonstrates that no party will be permitted to hold power without limits of time; that when it has ruled so long that its leaders assume that they have a kind of divine right to rule, it will be brought to its sense by a signal defeat; that there is always in the country a body of independent men, who, when the exigency requires a display of their independence, will show that they prefer the welfare of the Republic to the behests of a party; that the people, though sometimes submitting patiently to misrule, will not forever submit, and that a time will surely come when they will overthrow the transgressors; that, when that time does come, they will in the choice of their rulers, prefer sound judgment to delusive brilliancy, incorruptible motives to questionable methods, and undaunted courage to subtle dexterity. It further proves that the people cannot longer be mised by sectional appeals, but that, determined to maintain the constitution and the Union, they long for a union of interests and of hearts, as well as of terrritory and institutions.

COUGHING CLARA.—Comely, charming Clarissa Clendenning, carelessly catching cold; creeping chills came; Clara coughed continually; cruel, croupy cough, that would have taken her off, had she not used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It is bound to cure all the coughing Claras.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

SOUTHERN California is at present the abode of about three thousands Indians.

FAR more women than men are said to have fallen victims to the cholera in Naples.

SOMEBODY who alleges he has made the count says that music is mentioned just 165 times in the Old Testament.

POPE LEO XIII. will create the Archbishops of Rennes and Senns Cardinals at a consistory to be held some time before Easter.

THERE are eighty-four different kinds of grapes grown in California. Bacchus must have arranged affairs in California to suit himself.

IT was reported in New York Thursday, that Secretary Frelinghuysen and every male member of his family had voted for Cleveland.

IN the Legislature at Montpelier, Vt., a bill has been introduced removing the disfranchisement of persons who had served in the rebel army.

MISS FLORENCE MARRYATT, daughter of the late Captain Marryatt and herself a voluminous writer of novels, is at the Tremont House, Boston.

PHILIP PERVEAR, of Sedgewick, Me., will celebrate his one hundred and fifth birthday on the 8th of December next, if he lives until that day.

SEVERAL hundred families of Mennonites from Minnesota are about to move to Red Bluff, California, an advance guard having already settled there.

STILSON HUTCHINS, editor of the Washington *Post*, has been elected to the New Hampshire Legislature from Laconia, in that State, where he has a summer residence.

CHAIRMAN GORMAN, of the Democratic National Committee, says that William H. Vanderbilt made no contribution to the National Democratic campaign fund.

LAWRENCE BARRETT has just received information from Germany that he is a grandfather. Ten months ago one of Mr. Barrett's daughters married a distinguished German.

MR. GEORGE DOLBY, who was Charles Dickens' manager during his American tour, is writing personal recollections of the great novelist. These will be published early in December.

WASHINGTON is already mildly agitated over President Cleveland's inauguration ball, but the city is said to be now destitute of a suitable building in which to hold the merry-making.

THE tremendous water-power at Niagara Falls has been utilized to a slight extent. The Buffalo Telephone Company is now operating 3,000 instruments with electricity generated at the Falls.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in Michigan, defeated at the late election. It is now in order for Mr. Blaine to remark: "Shake, Speare."

JOHN MCCULLOUGH is giving his friends trouble again. He left New York on Sunday night and yesterday reached Chicago. He still acts strangely with respect to many matters and his malady is not lessened.

IN Hamilton, Ont., a poor woman whose son had gone astray through drink knelt in the street before a saloon and called down the curse of God upon the traffic. For this she was fined $2 and costs, or ten days in jail.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT says that when the Mackey-Bennett cable gets in thorough working order, not only all the foreign news, but all the leading editorials of the New York *Herald* will be cabled from London.

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER is living in extreme poverty in London. Old in years, declining in health, the author of "Proverbial Philosphy" lives deprived of the luxuries and not a few of the necessities of this life.

THE oldest person in Natick, Mass., died there a few days ago, Mrs. Johanna Smiddy, aged ninety-eight years. She was born in Ireland, and emigrated to Natick with her children. She could speak only the Irish language.

A NEW smokeless locomotive is on trial on the Chicago and Northwestern railway, and is said to give great satisfaction. It burns the poorest quality of bituminous coal, and emits only a thin white smoke from the smoke-stack.

AMONG the names on the pension list are the widows of three Presidents: Mrs. James K. Polk, of Nashville; Mrs. John Tyler, of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. James A. Garfield. Each of these receives $5,000 a year, according to a special act of Congress.

THERE is a tinge of melancholy in the reply of Secretary Lincoln when asked his opinion of the election. "I have no opinion to express," was the reply. "I have just been down street to buy a new hat. Nobody bought it for me; I paid for it myself."

EVERY man in the new county of McIntosh, Dakota, holds a municipal office. The county was Government land until ninety days ago, and as yet does not contain men enough to fill the usual offices, but they have elected themselves as far as they will go.

REAR ADMIRAL MURRAY, who died in Washington on Monday, took the Miantonomah, the first iron-clad vessel ever to cross the Atlantic, from these shores to Europe in 1866. Then the voyage was a matter of more than fleeting interest; now similar trips excite no comment.

THE greatest depth so far discovered in the ocean is 26,859 feet, five miles, or about 2,200 feet less than the height of the world's loftiest mountain peak, Mount Everest, one of the Himalaya chain, which is found to be not less, and apparently a little more, than 29,000 feet above the sea level.

GOLD is report to have been discovered in small quantities on a farm in Panpeck township, Pike county, this State, and in consequence considerable excitement prevails among the inhabitants in the vicinity. The deposit taken out thus far is said to have assayed sixteen ounces to the ton.

DR. MOREY, of Paris, has succeeded in measuring the motive power of the human body. He shows that something is gained in the power of walking by quickening the pace from forty to seventy-five steps per minute. But beyond that power would be lost rather than gained with a greater number of steps.

THE travel across the Brooklyn bridge is slowly but surely increasing. The receipts for the month just closed were the largest yet, being $50,036. Last Saturday was a red letter day. Thirty-four thousand five hundred and forty people crossed in the cars, and the total receipts were $2,026.

DANIEL MANNING, the man who piloted the swift Presidential cutter Columbia, Cleveland captain, down the Hudson and so around into the Potomac, is to receive his reward at the hands of Miss Mary Livingston Fryer, of Albany. Miss Fryer and Mr. Manning will be married on the 19th instant and shortly after will sail for Europe.

MADAME PATTI has the right to remarry, according to the terms recently granted to the suit of Marquis de Caux. The latter's claims upon Madame Patti's property depend upon the terms of the marriage contract. These have not been made known. The recent judgment merely changes the decree of separation into a decree of divorce for the benefit of the husband.

AMONG the letters received on Tuesday by the National Democratic Committee was one from Bangor, Me., in which the writer says: "Inclosed please find $1, in answer to request of Boston *Post*, Nov. 8, to aid in your honest work. I was the wife of a staunch Democrat for nine years. Please accept the widow's mite, with much rejoicing for your success."

MESSRS MILLER AND LUX, two cattle kings of the Pacific coast, poor men twenty years ago, are rated as worth $8,000,000 and $10,000,000. They have about 90,000 head of cattle and 115,000 of sheep, of which latter they kill 6,000 per month. They own an irrigating canal worth $1,000,000, fences 300 miles in length (a fortune in itself,) in California 600,000 acres of land, in Nebraska 10,000 acres and 15,000 acres of alfalfa grass.

FOR Mr. Jones' information from an interview in the Hartford *Times*: "An Irishman once had occasion to pass through a cemetery, and, naturally, looked at the inscriptions upon the tombstones as he walked by them. Upon one were the words, at the bottom, *'I still live.'* Begabers,' he cried, 'if I was dead, I'd acknowledge it!' This is all I've got to say to those persons who put out bulletins claiming Blaine's election in New York and in the Electoral College."

IT was the Alaska Fur Seal Company, according to the New York *Herald*, whose money—about one hundred thousand dollars—contributed to the Blaine corruption fund, carried California. Well, we live and learn. The Alaska Fur Seal Company—what business has that got with Presidential politics? Congress ought to look into this wealthy monopoly. If it has money to spare to carry a State for Blaine, that surplus ought to go into the Treasury of the United States.

MR. FRANK HURD has been examining the election returns in the Tenth Ohio Congress district, and has come to the conclusion that he was counted out, either by error or connivance. In Lucas county he finds that he received 51 votes more than was credited to him; in Erie county a mistake of 99 votes has been discovered in favor of his opponent, and there are other discrepancies which justify a contest of the declared result. The majority of Mr. Romeis was only 239, which is reduced to 99 by the errors already noted.

IN his little speech of acceptance, after the Chicago nomination, Mr. Cleveland laid down his platform as follows: We go forth, not merely to gain a partisan advantage, but pledged to give to those who trust us the utmost benefits of a pure and honest administration of national affairs. No higher purpose or motive can stimulate us to supreme effort or urge us to continuous and earnest labor for an effective party organization. Let us not fail in this and we may confidently hope to reap the full reward of patriotic service well performed.

THE theatrical business, so all the papers declare, has been very disastrous. This year companies have gone to pieces on all sides, and actors are walking back to New York from every direction. The theatres of the metropolis are doing badly enough, but outside of the city the business is even worse. This is undoubtedly largely due to the excitement of the Presidential election, which has kept thousands of people away from the theatres, and which has indeed affected everything. The losses suffered by the New York managers last year were figured at $375,000. The losses this season promises to be even larger. The Kiralfy's are said to be out of pocket $40,000 by the specular play of "Sieba." Niblo's has lost even more. Forepaugh's circus got rid of $55,000 in a few weeks in Connecticut, and had to leave that field; and so on throughout the whole list. It has been a season of failures and misfortunes.

The November Star Sprinkle

The display of the meteors radiating from the constellation Leo, due about this time, should not be allowed to escape the observation of our astronomers and amateur star gazers. As the meteor stream to which they belong is a permanent member of the solar system moving in a closed orbit, diligent observers can hardly fail to be well rewarded for their pains. The dates of the November display recorded from A. D. 902 to 1833 have been found to advance on the calendar at an average rate of almost exactly three days in a century. On the strength of the observed interval between the great star shower of 1799 and that of 1832, a grand meteoric exhibition was predicted for the nights of November 13-14, 1866, which came to pass. Since the grand showers of the Leonids only occur in periods of about thirty-three and one-third years (the earth then passing through the densest part of the meteor ring, the thickness of which is less than the ten thousandth part of its length), we can only expect now a star sprinkle. But the sight will probably well repay the trouble of those who can watch for it. The best time for seeing meteors, generally, is after midnight or in the early morning, when twice as many are usually observable as in the evening, but they are visible at all hours of the night. The point of the heavens from which they may be seen to diverge is near the centre of the sickle in Leo. The weather on the eastern side of the country now promises to be favorable for observing them.

Shakespeare, in Romeo and Juliet, from the lips of the Monk, teaches of use and abuse, in beautiful language, using for his illustration the different ills and virtues contained in a simple flower. The great merit and virtue of *Pond's Extract* besides being the greatest known remedy for all forms of *Inflammations* and *Hemorrhages*, is that taken internally or used externally it is a perfectly harmless, vegetable preparation, strengthening and invigorating the system, while *other preparations than the Genuine* are unsafe to use with our directions.

IN ARCADY.

Because I choose to keep my seat,
Nor join the giddy dancers' whirl,
I pray you do not laugh, my girl,
Nor ask me why I find it sweet
In my old age to watch your glee—
I, too, have been in Arcady.

And though full well I know I seem
Quite out of place in scenes like this,
You can't imagine how much bliss
It gives me just to sit and dream,
As your fair form goes flitting by,
How I, too, dwelt in Arcady.

For, sweetheart, in your merry eyes
A vanished summer buds and blows,
And with the same bright cheeks of rose
I see your mother's image rise,
And o'er a long and weary track
My buried boyhood wanders back.

And as with tear-dimmed eyes I cast
On your sweet form my swimming glance
I think your mother used to dance
Just as you do, in that dead past,
Long years ago—yes, fifty-three—
When I, too, dwelt in Arcady.

And in the music's laughing notes
I seemed to hear old voices ring
That have been hushed, ah! many a spring
And round about me faintly floats
The echo of a melody
I used to hear in Arcady.

And yonder youth—nay, do not blush,
The boy's his father o'er again;
And hark ye, Miss, I was not plain
When at his age—what! must I hush?
He's coming this way? Yes, I see—
You two yet dwell in Arcady.

—*The Century.*

A WESTERN DROVER'S STORY.

The Wee Cry that Touched a Father's Heart and Saved His Child.

My name is Anthony Hunt. I am a drover and live miles and miles away upon the western prarie. There wasn't a house in sight when I first moved there, my wife and I, and now we have not many neighbors, though those we have are good ones.

One day, about ten years ago, I went away from home to sell some fifty head of cattle—fine creatures as I ever saw. I was to buy some groceries and dry goods before I came back, and above all a doll for our youngest, Dolly. She had never had a store doll of her own—only rag babies her mother had made her.

Dolly could talk nothing else, and went down to the very gate to call after me to get a big one. Nobody but a parent can understand how full my mind was of that toy, and how, when the cattle were sold, the first thing I hurried off to buy was Dolly's doll. I found a large one with eyes that would open and shut when you pulled a wire, and had it wrapped up in a paper and tucked under my arm while I had the parcels of calico and delaine and tea and sugar put up. Then, late as it was, I started for home. It might have been more prudent to stay until morning, but I felt anxious to get back and eager to hear Dolly's praises about her doll.

I was mounted on a steady-going old horse and pretty well loaded. Night set in before I was a mile from town, and settled down as dark as pitch while I was in the middle of the darkest bit of rode I know of. I could have felt my way, though, I remember it so well; and when the storm that had been brewing broke, and pelted the rain in torrents, I was five miles, or maybe six miles, from home.

I rode as fast as I could, but all of a sudden I heard a little cry like a child's voice. I stopped short and listened. I heard it again. I called and it answered me. I couldn't see a thing; all was as dark as pitch. I got down and felt around in the grass—called again, and again was answered. Then I began to wonder. I'm not timid, but I was known to be a drover and to have money about me. It might be a trap to catch me unawares and rob and murder me. I am not superstitious, not very, but how could a real child be out on the prairie in such a night, as such an hour? It might be more than human. The bit of a coward that hides itself in most men showed itself to me then, but once more I heard the cry, and said I:

"It any man's child is hereabouts Anthony Hunt is not the man to let it die."

I searched again. At last I bethought me of a hollow under the hill and groped that way. Sure enough I found a little dripping thing that moaned and sobbed as I took it in my arms. I called my horse and the beast came to me and I mounted and tucked the little soaked thing under my coat as well as I could, promising to take it home to mamma. It seemed so tired, and pretty soon cried itself to sleep on my bosom.

It had slept there over an hour when I saw my own windows. There were lights in them, and I supposed my wife had lit them for my sake, but when I got into the doorway I saw something was the matter, and stood still with a dread fear of heart five minutes before I could lift the latch. At last I did it, and saw the room full of neighbors, and my wife amid them weeping. When she saw me she hid her face.

"Oh, don't tell him," she said, "it will kill him."

"What is it, neighbors?" I cried.

"Nothing now, I hope. What's that you have in your arm?"

"A poor lost child," said I; "I found it on the road. Take it, will you? I've turned faint." And I lifted the sleeping thing and saw the face of my own child, my Dolly.

It was my own darling, and none other, that I had picked up on the drenched road. My little child had wandered out to meet papa and the doll, while the mother was at work, and they were lamenting her as one dead. I thanked Heaven on my knees before them.

It is not much of a story, neighbors, but I think of it often in the nights and wonder how I could bear to live now if I had not stopped when I heard the cry for help upon the road, hardly louder than a squirrel's chirp.

That's Dolly yonder with her mother in the meadow—a girl worth saving—I think (but, then, I'm her father and partial, may be) the prettiest and sweetest thing this side of the Mississippi.

—Eighteen ravens were captured near Gridley, Cal., a short time ago in a somewhat curious way. A flock of 300 swooped down on the backs of a number of sheep that were grazing, and in the birds' eagerness to get away eighteen of them got their talons fastened in the sheeps' wool, where they were held captive until sheared by lookers-on.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. $1, Druggists.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

This People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

THE TENDER TIE.

Max O'Rell, the Bright Frenchman, Discusses "Sweet-Hearting" and Proposals.

In his bright and piquant book on "John Bull's Daughters," Max O'Rell discusses in his own peculiar way what he terms "sweet-hearting" and declarations of love. He says that "Sweethearts" is the name for two young people who have declared their love, and have mutually accepted each other as betrothed, with or without the consent of their relations. The English word has a kind of rustic perfume in it, and corresponds to our expressions bon ami and bonne ami. Sweethearting could not exist in France, where the best-engaged lovers may only rehearse their vows of love in the presence of a future mother-in-law. To sweethearts in England means to pay court openly, to take one's betrothed among one's friends, to concerts, to balls, to go sentimental walks, more or less solitary, in her company, to take many little becoming liberties with her; in a word, it means playing all the comedy of love only leaving out the fifth act.

It is a very strange spectacle in a country where modesty, prudery and decency are carried to uncomfortable extremes, to see loving couples walk in the evening, holding each other by the hand, by the waist, by the neck, and in some deserted streets forming entire processions. Of course I am not speaking of the higher classes; I refer to the middle classes of the merchants' clerk of shop girls—very well dressed to be sure, and most of them very respectable girls at that. These couples walk slowly, looking at each other with languishing eyes, and in eloquent silence. If you pass near them and look at them, they seem to say: "You know what we are, and what we are doing; you have been over the same ground, have you not, my friend? Why should we then take any notice of you?"

DECLARATIONS OF LOVE.

The second chapter deals with declarations of love and kisses, without throwing any new light on such familiar subjects, save indeed where Max O'Rell raises a laugh at his own countrymen:

I have never greatly admired the way in which we make our declarations of love in France. We put ourselves on our knees at the feet of a woman, to whom we thus give an opportunity to contemplate us in all our servility from the height of her greatness. With her eyes modestly bent down upon us, that observing little demon makes an inventory of our slightest defects, of our hair, which is beginning to get thin on top of our heads; of our languishing eyes, the whites of which are turned up to her view; of a little wart that we thought we had succeeded in hiding; of a stray gray hair that we had never noticed, but which will not escape her penetrating glance; of our dignity that we resigned on going down on our knees to implore favors for which we are doomed to pay dearly, God knows, and which after all raise the one who grants them a step higher, for I maintain that a woman who marries is promoted in this world. Well, I say it plainly, this little scene in my opinion makes us play a most ridiculous part. If this is not your opinion be kind enough to ask yourselves this question, gentlemen: "Would I ever think of having my portrait taken in the above described position?" I await your answer. They manage these things differently in England. You sit down comfortably, very much at your ease. You have the adored object of your dreams at your side or at your feet, and you can murmur your sweet whispers of love into her ear without ever dislocating your vertebra column. You may even smoke your cigar without any fear of giving offense, all the time you tell your love and build your castles in Spain. "Then we are something of a pasha," I can imagine some emancipated woman exclaiming. Not at all, madam; it is no question of master and slave, it is a matter "not of slavery but of exalted duty."

Well, We Have Got the Woodchuck.

(New York Sun.)

At this time the Democrats can well afford to laugh at stories told at their own expense. Here is one related by Mr. Depew at Hartford just at the close of the campaign:

"Near my home in New York a man caught a woodchuck, which the boys had been after, and which he promised to give to the boy who gave the best account of his politics. The first boy said he was a Republican. Why? Because the Republican party saved the Union, because it never fired on the flag, because it freed the slaves, because it maintained the public credit, reduced the public debt, and made the nation the first in prosperity in the world. The next boy called said he was a Greenbacker. Why? Because if that party came in it would print paper money enough so that every man, woman and child would have a pocketful of it, and that was what he wanted. The next boy called up said he was a Democrat.

"'And why are you a Democrat?'

"'Because I want the woodchuck!'"

It looks very much, indeed, as though the Democrats had got the woodchuck this time.

The Bad Effects of Fraud.

(Philadelphia Times.)

The vicious influence of the counting out of Tilden in 1876 was never so well shown as during the past few days. On every hand charges have been made by one party upon the other of an intention to count in a President by fraud and the Democrats, especially, can scarcely relieve themselves of a serious fear that such will be attempted.

During eighty-seven years in the most exciting canvass no serious charge of a desire or intention was ever expressed on the part of any set of men to count in a President by fraud and no fears of such a result were indulged. It was alleged against John Quincy Adams that he made and kept a bargain with Henry Clay, but this charge was abandoned in the lifetime of the men immediately concerned.

But the successful counting in of a President rejected on the honest vote of the people of the country has made such an impression on the country that fraud, either in intent or reality, is discussed as flippantly as if it were the most innocent thing in the world. Many bad things can be corrected, but this impression is general and it will remain when both the victims and beneficiaries of fraud have long been in the grave.

—Mr. St. John was the victim of a bold game at the hands of an employe in Kansas. St. John owns a paper at Olathe, and while he has been off stumping, the manager has converted it into a lively Blaine organ. St. John says he will make a rapid overturn.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE TENDER TIE.

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Neuralgia of the Face.

Capt. John Orr, Pearlington, Miss., has been a most intense sufferer from facial neuralgia for over twenty years. He has had seventeen operations performed on the nerves—that is, had them divided, cut off close to the bone from which they emerge. But this never did him any good; the most excruciating pain continued without the least interruption. He often wished for death to relieve him of the intolerable pain. The best physicians failed to relieve him. They finally advised him to consult Drs. Hartman & Miller, at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, which he did. They prescribed PERUNA, and in less than a month was entirely relieved of the pain. Before consulting these doctors the least touch to any part of his face or nose would cause the most fearful pain, while now he can blow his nose and wipe his face without the least fear of pain. The captain is grateful beyond measure for this unexpected and unhoped for result.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kenner, 98 Laurel street, New Orleans, has been one of the greatest sufferers from Neuralgia of the face during the past year that we have ever heard of. From morning to night, and from night to morning, there was one constant, racking, tearing, burning pain, extending clear around her head and deep down through every muscle, tooth and bone in her face. No rest and no sleep. All physicians failed to relieve her, as well as all remedies. She was constantly in the most agonizing despair. She called on Dr. Hartman, who said the cause was chronic catarrh. He prescribed PERUNA for her and now every pain has left her. She feels like another person and can eat heartily and sleep soundly.

Mrs. C. J. Miles, Gallipolis, O., writes: "DR. S. B. HARTMAN & Co., Columbus, O. My affliction has been rheumatism, located in the right arm and shoulder, of more than two years' standing, and after trying a great many remedies without any relief, I commenced the use of PERUNA, which, after using three bottles, found a decided change for the better. I continued to use it and now feel entirely well."

Huldah Ward, Wellston, O., writes: "I have been afflicted for years with that dreaded disease, catarrh. I tried a great many different kinds of medicine, but to no effect. I commenced taking your PERUNA about nine months ago; have taken about ten bottles. It is doing me much good. By its continued use I hope to be entirely cured."

Dr. A. B. Lovejoy, Dadeville, Ala., writes: "I have a fine run on your PERUNA and MANALIN. Please send me a lot of books, "The Ills of Life."

sel6MWF&W-te-nR

NEW YORK, March 21, 1883.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and, in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am

FINANCE AND TRADE

The Borrowing Demand For Money Increasing.

Local Stocks Fairly Active—Real Estate Featureless.

Weekly Review of the Situation in Pittsburgh.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

The local money market yesterday was fairly active, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather which predominated all day. The borrowing demand continues to improve, and acceptable paper is taken readily at all our banks. Private lenders are also taking all paper of a first-class character, which is an evidence that there is no lack of confidence on their part. The amount of available funds in bank is fully large enough to accommodate all demands, the deposits having gradually increased during the dull season. The movement of currency countryward has been comparatively light during the past few days, while the receipts have been of a fair size. Eastern exchange continues scarce and commands a premium of 50@75 cents for $1,000. Rates remain unchanged at 6@7 per cent. for prime commercial paper; 7@9 per cent. for oil certificates, and 5½@6 per cent. for short time or call loans.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$ 1,254,545 24
Balances	358,307 83

The investment market was fairly active, with considerable inquiry for good securities. Robinson Bros. sold 100 shares Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway stock at 125 and $3,000 Chartiers Block Coal 6s at par and interest. There was also a sale of $5,000 Junction 6s at private price.

The real estate market was dull and featureless, and no sales were heard of although several were reported pending.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 18 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	51½
Reading Railroad	11¾	11 7-16
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	35¼	35½
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
United Co.'s of New Jersey	....	193
Central Transfer Company	34¾	37
A. V. R. R. 7.30	111	111½
P., C. & St. L. bonds	117	....
N. Pacific common	18¼	18½
N. Pacific preferred	42¾	43½
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	42¼
Philadelphia and Erie	....	12
N. Central R. W.	33	....

IN NEW YORK.

The Stock Market Irregular and Generally Lower.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Money lent flat this afternoon; closed offered at 1 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@6c.

Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 480½; demand 484¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong.

2 per cent. bonds...101½ U. S. new 4s.....121½
U. S 4½s.....113½ Pac Ric 6s of '95....126

STOCKS.

Railways firm.

State securities quiet.

The stock market opened irregular and generally lower for the majority of active shares. The weakness was of short duration and before midday there was an advance of ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Lackawanna was the special feature selling up to 107½. Northwestern rose ½ to 87½, St. Paul ½ to 76¾, Lake Shore ½ to 68, New York Central 1 to 88¾, Pacific Mail ¾ to 32, Union Pacific ¾ to 50¾, and Western Union ¾ to 69¾. After midday the market was quiet and slightly weaker until near the close, when Grangers, New York Central and Lackawanna were more active and advanced sharply. Northwestern led in the upward movement, rising to 88¾, St. Paul moved up to 76¾, Lackawanna to 107½ and New York Central to 88¾. Other prominent shares were higher in sympathy, and the entire list closed strong, with many shares at the top figures of the day.

TRANSACTIONS.

To-day aggregated 191,000 shares, as follows: 29,000 Lackawanna; 18,000 Lake Shore, 22,000 North western, 11,000 New York Central; 30,000 St Paul, 32,000 Union Pacific, and 14,500 Western Union.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac, 1sts	108¾	Louisville & N.	75¾
Erie seconds	31½	Louisville & N. A.	19
Lehigh & Wilkes.	9½	Mar. & Cin. 1st pf.	19
Louisiana consols	72	Do. seconds	5
Missouri 6s	100½	Memp. & Charles.	27
St. Joe	110	Michigan Central	89
St. P. & S.C. firsts	115	Min. & St. Louis	12
Tennessee 6s, old	38½	Do. preferred	26
Tennessee 6s, new	38	Missouri Pacific	90¾
Tex. Pac. L. G.	33	Mobile & Ohio	9¼
Do Rio Grande	82	Morris & Essex	123
Union Pac. firsts	110¼	Nashville & Chat.	57½
Do. Land Grants	106½	New Jersey Cen.	42½
Do. Sinking Fund	114	Norfolk & W. pref.	24
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	18
Va. con. ex. m. con	38	Do. preferred	42¾
Do. deferred	6	Chicago & N. W.	88¾
Adams Express	132	Do. preferred	124¾
Allegheny Central	3½	N. Y. Central	88¾
Alton & Terre H.	29	Ohio Central	2¾
Do preferred	75	Ohio & Miss	18
American Express	94	Do. preferred	51
Bl. C., & K. Q.	113	Ontario & West	11½
Can. Pacific	44½	Oregon Nav.	70¾
Can. Southern	30¾	Oregon Transcon.	13¾
Central Pacific	33¾	Oregon Impr.	22
Chesapeake & O.	4¾	Pacific Mail	51¾
Do. pref. firsts	9¼	Panama	98
Do seconds	5	Peoria D. & E.	13¾
Chicago & Alton	142	Pittsburgh	37½
Do. preferred	144	Pullman Pal. Car.	109¼
C., B. & Q.	113¾	Reading	22¾
Chi., St. L. & N.O.	83	Rock Island	113½
C., St. L. & Pitts.	8	St. Louis & San F.	21
Do. preferred	15	Do. preferred	39
C., S. & C.	23	Do. first pref.	85
Cleveland Col.	34	C., M. & St. Paul	76¼
Del. & Hudson	89½	Do. preferred	105
Del. Lack. & W.	107½	St. Paul, M. & M.	81
Den. & Rio G.	9	St. Paul & Omaha	29
Erie	13½	Do. preferred	89
Do preferred	23	Texas Pacific	12¾
East Tennessee	4¾	Union Pacific	50¾
Do preferred	7½	U. S. Express	51
Fort Wayne	129	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	4¾
Hannibal & St. Jo.	38½	Do preferred	15½
Do. preferred*	88½	Wells & Fargo Ex	107
Harlem	185	W. U. Telegraph	80½
Houston & Texas	31	Homestake	9½
Illinois Central	127¼	Iron Silver	62
Ind., B. & West	15	Ontario*	19
Kansas & Texas	15½	Quicksilver	3
Lake Erie & West	12	Do preferred*	30
Lake Shore	67¾	Sutro	11

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

The mining market was very dull during the forenoon, the total sales footing up only 2,715 shares. Consolidated Pacific sold at .95@.94, Central Arizona .20, Grand Prize .22, Horn Silver 4.75, Plymouth .15¾, Robinson .40, Standard .45, and Moulton 1.15. Sales in the afternoon included Independence at .17, Eureka 3.25, buyer .60, Amie at .5, buyer .60, Albion .5, Bodie 2.95, Iron Silver 61@.62, Moulton 1.15, Navajo .30, seller .13, Robinson .41, Sutro .10, seller .60.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, November 19.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	43¾	L. K. & Ft. S. 7s	91½
Allouez Min. Co.	1	A. & T. R. R.	71½
Calumet & H.	143	Boston & Albany	167
Franklin	7	Boston & Maine	152
Quincy	30	C., B. & Q.	203¾
Flint & P. M. p'f'd.	85	C., S. & C.	12
Huron	⅝	Eastern R. R.	40¼
Water Power	2½	Flint & P. M.	16
Boston Land	⅝	L. K. & Ft. S.	20
A. & T. R. R. 1st 7s	120	N. Y. & N. E.	10
Do Land Grant	118		

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	55	Mount Diablo	3½
Belcher	65	Navajo	3½
Best & Belcher	1	Ophir	55
Bodie Con	3	Potosi	75
Chollar	75	Savage	75
Consolidated Va.	13¾	Sierra Nevada	30
Crown Point	75	Union Con	50
Gould & Curry	65	Utah	30
Hale & Norcoss	3½	YellowJacket	1¼
Mexican	50		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 19.—Erie 13½; seconds 23½; New York Central 93½; Illinois Central 109½. Canadian Pacific 46; St. Paul 77¾. Turpentine 23s 8d.

PARIS, November 19.—Rentes 78f 72½c.

ANTWERP, November 19.—Refined petroleum 18⅞@18¾f.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Cotton firm, in good demand and unchange; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 8,200 bales. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Canadian peas 6s 9d. American lard 38s 3d. Bacon—Long clear 41s; short clear 40s.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Markets.

The disagreeable weather which prevailed all day yesterday had a bad effect on business in all its branches, and only those who were compelled, through dire necessity, ventured out. The produce merchants were fairly busy a portion of the day, but toward evening the street presented a desolate appearance, employes being about the only persons to be seen about the commission houses. The receipts were liberal, but the shipments were decidedly light. Butter and eggs were a trifle scarce and sold at full prices. Cheese is firm, and higher prices are anticipated shortly. Poultry is in fair supply and the market a shade weaker. Game is plentiful, almost every train bringing along some. The demand is only fair, however, and prices are about steady. Potatoes and cabbage continue in large supply, with the market nominally unchanged. Vegetables are steady at previous quotations. Cranberries are in better inquiry, but there is no change to note in prices.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
December	72¾	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
January	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73⅜
February	74	74½	74	74
May	80¼	80¼	80¼	80⅜

Cash wheat, 72½c.

CORN.

November	41¼	41⅝	41	41⅜
Year	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37¼
January	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
May	37⅞	38	37½	37¾

Cash corn, 41½.

OATS.

November	25¼	.....	.....	25⅝
December	25⅝	.....	.....	25⅞
Year	23½	.....	.....	25¼
May	28¾	.....	.....	28⅝

Car lots—Wheat, 241; corn, 279; oats, 78.

Miscellaneous.

APPLES—We quote at $1 50@2 00 for choice per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 25@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 77@1 80 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 00@2 25 per bushel; prime navies $1 80@1 90; Limas 5@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 20@22c; dairy 22@25c; common to medium 8@10c; choice creamery 26@29c; fine creamery 33c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 13@13½c; do. skims 8@9c; York Goshen 13½@13¾c; Sweitze 12½@14c as to quality; Limberger 11@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $4 00@4 25; in barrels $12 50@14 00.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 24@26c per dozen; pickled 18@20c; cold storage 22@23c.

FEATHERS—We quote 40@45@50c according to quality; small lots a trifle more.

FRUITS—Grapes 3c for Concords; Catawbas 9@10c. California pears $4 00, $4 50@5 00 per box.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons $4 50, $5 00@5 50 per box; bananas, $1 25@1 50@2 50 per bunch.

GAME—Wild ducks, $2 00@2 25; geese, $3 50@4 50; quail, $2 00@2 50; pheasants, $4 50@5 00; squirrels, $1 25@1 50 per dozen; rabbits, 30@35c per pair. Venison—Saddles 15@17c; dressed deer 14c; whole deer 8@10c.

HOPS—30@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 17@18c; choice buckwheat 14@16c; California 18@21c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—Rose 35@40c per bushel on track; from store, 60c; Jersey sweets $4 25@4 50 per barrel; Baltimores $3 75.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 45@50c per pair; spring chickens 55@50c per pair; dressed 12@13c per lb; turkeys 8@10c per lb. live wt.; dressed 12@15c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 6@6½c; Virginia, 6½@7c; roasted, $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2½@2¾c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

SEEDS—Small clover seed, $4 75@5 00; large, $4 75@5 00; timothy seed, $1 35@1 50; orchard grass, $1 80; blue grass, $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $4 00@5 00 per barrel; sand refined $3 50@3 00.

TALLOW—Country 5½@6c; do. in cakes 6@6½c; city do, 6¼@7c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $1 50@1 80 per barrel; celery, 25@40c per dozen; cabbage in bulk, $3 00@3 50 per hundred.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

NUTS—Hickory, $1 00@1 25 per bushel; shellbarks, $2 00@2 50; chestnuts, $3 00@4 50 per bushel.

Flour and Grain.

The flour and grain markets have been very quiet for the past few days, and sales confined to small lots. Wheat is a trifle weaker for Fultz, and many of our dealers believe that a further decline will take place in the course of a week or ten days, giving as their reason for so thinking the pressure to sell in the West. Corn has been feverish and it has been difficult to establish prices. Old corn is scarce, while new crop has come forward quite freely during the past few days. Oats have been steady, with the supply about equal to the demand. The market is nominally unchanged. Millfeed continues weak, and a reduction has taken place on nearly all grades since our last weekly review. Hay is becoming scarce and an advance on all kinds is to be noted. Prime timothy, off wagons, is in good demand at our quotations, $19 50@20 00. A few sales have been made recently at a trifle above those figures.

On 'Change the following sales were made yesterday: One car sample wheat at 84c; one car sample white oats at 32¾, and one car winter wheat bran at $13 12½.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$5 75	@6 00	
Fancy winter patents	5 75	@6 00	
Fancy family winter	4 75	@5 00	
Choice family (choice red wintr)	4 50	@4 75	
XX family (medium winter)	4 50	@4 75	
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 50	@4 75	
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 25	@4 50	
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75	@6 00	
Do (fancy brands)	6 25	@6 50	
Rye flour	3 50	@3 75	
Buckwheat flour per cwt	3 50	@	
Cornmeal, choice per bushel	75	@	
Do country	70	@	
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	85	@	88
No. 1 Fultz	83	@	85
No. 2	81	@	83
CORN—Prime yellow shell old	55	@	56
High mixed shelled old	52	@	53
Mixed shelled old	50	@	51
Rejected shelled old	49	@	50
Prime yellow ear, new	46	@	47
High mixed ear, new	43	@	44
Mixed ear, new	40	@	42
New yellow, shelled	47	@	48
New mixed, shelled	45	@	46
OATS—No. 2 white	32½	@	33½
Light mixed	30¾	@	31
Black mixed	28	@	29
RYE—Pennsylvania	63	@	64
Western	61	@	62
BARLEY—Pennsylvania	68	@	75
Western	50	@	70
Canada	85	@	88

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $13 00@14 00 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00; middlings $15 00 to $20 00, as to quality; chopped feed $22 00@24 00; as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $19 00@20 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; upland do. $12 00@13 00.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 2@4c more is asked.

Groceries.

The grocery market has been very quiet during the past fortnight, and orders have been of a hand-to-mouth character. Agents report business in the interior very dull, but not so badly depressed as it was a few weeks ago. "By the time the holiday season arrives, and the people get done talking politics," writes an agent to the firm he represents in this city, "there will undoubtedly be a change for the better." The sugar and coffee markets are steady at unchanged prices. Molasses are in fair request at about unchanged quotations. Canned goods are quiet.

Sugars.		Syrups.	
Stand cut loaf	7¼@	Maple flav'd. 32	@33
Cubes	7¼@	Choice sugar syrup	35 @ 42
Powdered	7¼@	Good do. do	32 @
Standard granulated	6¾@	Rock candy d'pe ⅗ bbls	90@
Palisade	8¼@	Blackstrap	19
Confec'tirs A	6¾@	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Standard A	6¼@	Fancy	56 @58
Palace	6 @	New crop do	58 @60
Crescent A	6¼@	Choice	53 @54
Windsor A	5¾@	Good	50 @52
Ridgewood A	5¾@	*Salt.*	
Choice lt. yel.	5¾@ 5¾	No. 1 per bbl	$1 00
Good do	5¾@	Extra	1 10
Fair do	5¼@ 5¾	Dairy	1 40
Common do	4¾@ 5¼	Coarse Cryst Salt	1 25
Green Coffees.		*Starch.*	
Fancy Rio	13 @14	Gloss	6¼@8
Choice Golden Rio	13 @13½	Corn	6¾@8
Prime Rio	12 @	*Rice.*	
Good do	12 @	Head Carl'ina	6¾@7
Fair do	11 @	Choice do	6¾@7
Old Gov Java	18 @22	Prime do	6¼@6¾
Maracaibo	12 @15	Rangoon	6¼@6
Mocha	24 @25	Louisiana	6 @6¾
Santos	12 @13	*Soda*	
Laguayra	10¾@14	Bi Carb in kegs	4 @4¾
Roasted Coffees.		Do assort pap's	6 @
Old Government Java	28 @	Do do ¼ pap's	6¾@
Mocha	33 @	Sal soda in kegs	1¾@
Ordinary grades	11¾@12¾	do in bbls	1¼@
Java in pa're	25½@27¾	Granulated do	2 @
Java in bulk	24½@25½	60 lb boxes	2 @

Spices—Whole.		Candles.	
Cloves	15 @18	Star, full w'gt	12¼@13¾
Allspice	7 @	Stearine	11½@
Sifted	9 @		
Cassia	8 @		
Pepper	16½@19		
Nutmeg	60 @75		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$2 40	Do shelled	40 c
Loo Lay's do	2 75	Walnuts, Naples	20
Muscatels do	2 50	Sicily filberts	14
New Valencia	10@10¼	Smyrna figs	15 @18
Old Valencia	6@ 7	Maccaroni	8 @12
Undara do	7@ 7½	Vermicelli	8 @12
Seedless	5 @ 85	Tapioca	4½@
Sultanas	10½@	Brazil nuts	12 @
Dates	5 @	Lemons, ₱ box	$5 00
Currants	5½@ 5¾	Cocanuts ₱ 100	5 00
Prunes	5½@ 6	Lemon peel ₱ lb	18 c
New French 60s	12	Pecans	12½c
New French 80s	10 c	Sago	4½c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Citron ₱ lb	30@35 c
Do Ivica	22 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'wfat peas, new	$1 35@1 60	Red cherries	90
Soaked peas	1 00@1 10	Lima beans, 2 lbs	$1 25
Asp'ths new	1 20@1 25	Soak do do	90@
Strawberries	1 00@1 10	String do do	80c@
Gooseberries	1 00@	Pumpkins do	@ 95
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Damson plums	2 lbs 1 10
Extra do	2 25@	Greenage	1 60
Stan peaches	1 70@1 90	Egg plums	1 00
Pickles, ½ bbl 600	3 50	California apricots	2 75
do bbls 1,200	6 50	Do pears	3 00
⅛ bbls 1,200	4 00@	Do greengage	3 00
Do bbls 2,400	7 50@	Do egg	3 00
Winslow's corn	1 25	Tomatoes	80c@ 90
Other brands	90c@1 00	Salmon, 1lb	1 40@1 50
Baker's corn	@1 15	Kinney do	1 60
		Blackberries	90

Provisions.

The demand for provisions is not as great as it was a few weeks ago, owing to the lower temperature. The market is weak and prices have declined since our last weekly report.

Large sugar cured hams	12½c
Medium do do	12½c
Small do do do	12½c
Breakfast bacon	13½c
Sugar cured shoulders	8½c
S. C. roulette (boneless shoulders)	10 c
Dry beef, in sets	14 c
do do flats	13½c
do do rounds and knuckles	16 c
Bacon, shoulders	8 c
do clear sides	10½c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$14 50
Family pork, light pieces	14 50
Lard, tierces, 225 pounds	8½c
do tubs, 60 pounds	8¾c
do buckets, 20 pounds	8¾c
do in pails, 3 pounds	9¼c
do do 5 pounds	9 c
do do 10 pounds	8¾c
do tin cans, 50 pounds	8¼c
California sausage—Bologna	7 c

Fish.

Fish dealers are enjoying a fair trade at present at lower prices. Choice mackerel continue scarce; small ones are plenty and the market weak.

Mesc mackerel	$15 00@20 00		
No. 1 do	18 00@25 00		
No. 2 do	12 00@16 00		
No. 2 medium	16 00@		
No. 3 large do	11 00@		
No. 3 medium	8 00@		
No. 3 small	5 00@		
Split Labrador herring	6 00@ 7 50		
Split shore do	5 00@		
Round do	3 75@ 4 75		
White fish per half bbl, 100	6@ 6 50		
Lake trout, per 100	5 00@		
Lake pickerel per 100	3 00@		
Lake herring	2 00@ 3 50		
George's codfish	6 00@ 7 00		
Medium do	4 50@ 5 50		
Boneless codfish	5 00@ 9 00		
Halibut (smoked)	@2 14		
No. 1 herring per box	@ 25		
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	5 75@ 6 00		
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	9 50@16 00		
Sardines, French, ¼s per case	11 00@15 00		
Sardines, French, ½s per case	18 50@25 00		

PETROLEUM HIGHER.

A Steady, But Strong Market—The Field News.

The oil market yesterday was fairly active. Opening at 71 cents, the price immediately advanced to 71½ cents, at which figure it remained until after 11 o'clock, when it took a dart downward to 70¾ cents. Its stay at that figure was of short duration, however, for the next sales were made at 71¾ cents. From that time until 2 o'clock the tendency of prices was upward, the market clinging closely to the 72 cent mark. At 2:15 o'clock, by heavy buying, the price touched 72¾ cents, the highest point of the day. When that figure was reached selling to realize began, and as bundle after bundle was thrown upon the market the price gradually fell off by jerks until the close, when sales were made at 71¾ cents.

The field news was unimportant, nothing transpiring to have any appreciable effect on the market either way. The wells continue to decline slowly, the decrease yesterday being 55 barrels. Connors No. 2 is in the sand and flowing almost steady; Fisher No. 1 is twelve feet in the sand. This well should have been in six weeks ago, but the constant flow of salt water has prevented its completion. The owners of the well believe that it will make a good showing when the salt water is gotten under control. A large boulder has been struck in the Kennedy well, and it is not expected in before Saturday or Monday. The Greenlee was drilled deeper yesterday afternoon, and increased its flow from 74 to 85 barrels. The Conners, after being drilled for thirty minutes, increased its flow from 26 to 46 barrels per hour. Fisher No. 3 shows a slight falling off. A gauge of the producing wells at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, compared with the preceding twenty-four hours, shows:

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 18.
Phillips No. 1	5 barrels.	5 barrels.
Phillips No. 2	29 "	30 "
Phillips No. 3	3 "	3 "
Phillips No. 1 on Dood farm	12 "	10 "
Christie	8 "	8 "
Armstrong	84 "	88 "
Connors	28 "	30 "
Fisher No. 11	3 "	3 "
Fisher No. 6	55 "	60 "
Fisher No. 3	100 "	110 "
Gibson & Co	18 "	26 "
Greenlee	74 "	82 "
Johnston No. 2	"	8 "
	417 "	462 "
Production Nov. 18	10,896	
Production Nov. 19	10,008	
Decrease	888	

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening	71 c	Lowest	70¾c
Highest	72¾c	Close	71¾c

	Barrels.
Charters	32,539
Average charters	43,349
Shipments	82,529
Average shipments	68,111
Runs	82,480
Average runs	59,062
Clearances	2,610,000

Exchange stock, no bid; $525 asked.
N. Y. refined, 7¾c.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg. 7¼@ 7¾c
Headlight, 150 deg. 9 @ 9¼c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash 8¾@ 9 c
Elaine, jobbers' prices 10¼@ c

WHAT THE WELLS ARE DOING.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUTLER, PA., November 19.—The Greenlee was drilled for thirty minutes this afternoon and improved to 85 barrels per hour. Her production will undoubtedly be greatly increased by further drilling. Connors No. 2 resumed drilling about 2 o'clock, and at 5 P. M. it was doing 70 barrels per hour from the upper pay streak. She will probably reach the lower pay streak this week. Fisher No. 1 is twenty feet in the sand and acting very much like Fisher No. 3. Fisher No. 14 was drilled all day without improvement. The Simpson well on the Kennedy farm fished the tools and resumed drilling today. She should reach sand to-morrow or next day. The gauges at 9 o'clock this morning showed a decrease of 750 barrels in production during the preceding twenty-four hours. Fisher No. 3 is doing about 100 barrels per hour, and declining. There is no change in the other wells of importance.

OIL CITY, PA., November 19.—National Transit certificates opened at 70⅝c; highest 72¼c; lowest 70⅝c; closed at 70⅝c. Sales, 1,30,000 barrels; clearances, 5,210,000 barrels; runs, 82,480 barrels; shipments, 72,242 barrels; charters, 61,349 barrels. Oil Exchange stock—$400 bid; $500 asked.

BRADFORD, November 19.—Crude oil dull and steady, awaiting developments in Butler county. National Transit and Tidewater runs Tuesday, 79,038 barrels; total shipments, 81,960 barrels; charters, 61,319 barrels; clearances, 5,264,000 barrels. National Transit certificates opened at 70⅝c and closed at 71c; highest price, 71¾c; lowest, 70⅝c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH,

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 19.—Flour dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet and ruled moderately active; opened easy, declined ½c, recovered ⅜c, and finally closed ¼c under yesterday; sales ranged, November 71¾@72¼c, closed at 72c; December 72¾@72¾c, closed at 72¾c; January 73⅝@73⅞c; closed at 73¾c; May 80⅝@80¾c, closed at 80¾c; No. 2 Chicago spring 72@72½c; No. 3, 66@67c; No. 2 red 73c; No. 3 red 47@48c.

CORN—Quiet and weaker, closing about the same as yesterday: cash 41¼@41¾c; November 41@41¾c, closed at 41¾c; December 37¼@37⅝c, closed at 37¼c; the year 37¼@37⅝c, closed at 37⅜@37½c; January 35⅞@35¾c, closed at 35⅝c; February 38c, closed at 37½c.

OATS—Dull; options a shade easier; cash 25¾c; November 25¾@25¾c, closed at 25¾c; December 25½@25⅝c, closed at 25½c; May 28⅝@28¾c, closed at 28¾c.

RYE—Dull at 50½c.

BARLEY—Dull at 58@59c.

FLAXSEED—Easier at $1 30¾.

PORK—In fair demand; ruled 12½@15c lower; early rallied 15@17½c, and closed steady; cash $11 00@11 25; the year $11 07½, closed at $11 05@11 07½; January $11 00@11 17½, closed at $11 15@11 17½.

LARD—In fair demand; cash 6.95@6.97½c; November 6.87½c; December 6.70@6.75c, closed at 6.72½@6.75c; January 6.77½@6.80c.

BULK MEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 5.00@5.25c; short rib 5.75@6.00c; short clear 6.35@6.40c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 380,000 barrels; wheat, 214,000 bushels; corn, 281,000 bushels; oats, 118,000 bushels; rye, 18,000 bushels; barley, 74,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 26,000 bushels; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 106,000 bushels; oats, 71,000 bushels; rye, 21,000 bushels; barley, 26,000 bushels.

Afternoon Board.

WHEAT—Easier; November declined ¼c; December and February declined ½c.

CORN—Irregular; December, the year and January declined ½c; May advanced ¼c.

OATS—Easier; November, December and January declined ¼c.

PORK—Easy; the year and January declined 25c.

LARD—Easy; February declined 25c.

New York—NOVEMBER 19.—Flour weak; receipts, 28,000 barrels; exports, 5,000 barrels; extra Ohio $3 00@5 00; St. Louis $3 00@5 00. Wheat—Spot lots less active; options a shade lower; receipts, 16,000 bushels; exports, 40,000 bushels; No. 2 spring 80c; No. 3 red 74@75½c; No. 2 red November nominal; December, sales of 624,000 bushels at 80¼@80¾c, closing at 80¾c; January, sales of 1,56,000 bushels at 82¼@82⅞c, closing at 82¾c; February, sales of 568,000 bushels at 84⅜@84⅞c, closing at 84⅝c; March, sales of 160,000 bushels at 86¾@87c, closing at 86⅝c; April, sales of 144,000 bushels at 88¾@89c, closing at 88¾c; May, sales of 272,000 bushels at 90¾@91c, closing at 90¾c; June, sales of 24,000 bushels at 91¾@91¾c closing at 91¾c. Corn—Spot lots ½@1¾c and options ¼@½c lower, closing stead; receipts, 153,000 bushels; exports, 5,000 bushels; ungraded 44¼@45c; No. 3, 47¾c; steamer 44¾@45c; ungraded yellow 45c; No. 2 November 43½@43¾c, closing at 43¾c; December 48¾@48¾c, closing at 48¾c; January 46¾@46¾c, closing at 46¾c; February 46¼@46¾c, closing at 47¾c; March 47c; May 46¾@47c, closing at 47c. Oats without important change; receipts, 83,000 bushels; western mixed 32@32½c; white western 33@38c. Hay—Demand fair and market firm. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio stronger at 10c; options 10@20 points higher; sales, 34,250 bags; November 7.85c; December 8.45@8.62c; January 8.65@8.80c; February 8.66@8.70c; March 8.78@8.81c; April 8.80@8.95c; May 8.95c; June 9.00@9.05c. Molasses dull steadily held. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 4¾@5c; granulated 6 1.46@6¾c. Rice firm and in moderate demand. Petroleum firm; United 71¾c. Tallow quiet at 6¼c. Eggs steady and in moderate demand at 26@27c. Pork dull and heavy. Cutmeats dull; long clear 6¾c. Lard dull and heavy; choice 7.47½c; November 7.25c; December 7.10@7.11c; January 7.12@7.13c; February 7.16@7.25c; March 7.22@7.30c; April 7.29@7.36c; May 7.34@7.35c; June 7.40c. Butter quiet and steady. Cheese firm and unchanged. Lead weak; common $3 35@4 45. Others unchanged.

Cincinnati—NOVEMBER 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 75@76c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 40@41c. Oats in fair demand; No 2 mixed 28½c. Rye quiet; No. 2 54c. Barley dull and unchanged. Porg easier at $12 75. Lard in good demand but at lower rates at 7 00c. Bulkmeats and bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 11. Butter dull, weak and lower creamery 27@30c; dairy 21@24c. Eggs steady and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, November 19, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market price:

Cattle—The run of cattle at these yards this week was exceptionally heavy, and the market weak and fully a quarter lower than last week, at the following prices:

Prime 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$5 75@6 00
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 75@5 25
Fair 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 25@4 50
Good feeders	4 25@5 00
Stockers	3 25@3 75
Bulls, stags and fat cows	2 00@4 00

Hogs—The receipts of hogs were very heavy and the market slow, and future prospects not promising. We quote:

Philadelphia	$4 40@4 50
Yorkers	4 20@4 30
Roughs	3 00@4 00